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LINUS DARLING, PROPRIETOR.

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AGRICULTURAL.

Fruit Growers' Field Meeting.

The cordial invitation of the Massachusetts Fruit Growers' Association to its "members and any friends interested in fruit growing," to meet at Belmont on Thursday, June 17, at 10.30 A.M. for the purpose of viewing the farms of Messrs. Varnum Frost, W. W. Rawson and the Hittinger Brothers, brought out an enthusiastic response of about 150 visitors from all parts of the state. As only 68 of them had previously notified the committee of arrangements of their intention to accept the invitation, the committee were severely taxed to provide barge for the transportation of the 150 visitors over the three miles of road between these farms, and to find dining accommodations for so many unexpected guests; some delay resulted, which was good naturally borne by both hosts and guests. The day was one of those "rare" June days which have this year been unusually rare, and the company were very intelligent observers who evidently enjoyed and appreciated the opportunity thus offered for an object lesson in the highest kind of gardening practised in this part of the country.

The first farm visited was that of Mr. Varnum Frost. As he grows little fruit beside strawberries, the attention of the visitors was at once drawn to the acre or more of strawberries now in bearing, and to the newly planted beds for next year's crop. The readers of the PLOUGHMAN have often been informed before of the methods pursued by Mr. Frost, which are briefly these. A new piece is planted each year, the rows six feet apart, with two feet between the plants; between the rows are grown some early crops, such as American-wonderpeas, or lettuce or early beets, which are cleared off before the plants begin to run. The runners spread rapidly in July and August in the rich, moist and highly cultivated land, which has received for many years a yearly application of ten or fifteen cords of rich stable manure and nothing else; when the land has been sufficiently covered with the runners, which usually occurs in August or early in September, the old plants are cut out, in order to prevent the production of too many runners, which are often as troublesome and injurious as weeds. A mulch of salt hay or fire-fanged manure is spread over the bed in winter.

Little care is needed in spring beyond removing what few weeds appear and renewing the mulch where needed. Picking had not begun at Mr. Frost's, but would begin the next morning. As has often been stated before, Mr. Frost does not entrust his picking to transient laborers, hired temporarily by the quart, but wakes up his regular help at 3.30 A.M., and picks till about 7 A.M. The berries are delivered before 10 A.M. in Boston, and are eaten on the tables of wealthy buyers who are eager to get them at fancy prices.

Mr. Frost is modest about saying what his prices are, but from inquiry at the market we learn that forty cents per quart is freely paid for such fruit when ordinary berries sell at from fifteen cents down to eight cents or even less. The demand for such berries at such prices, however, is not very large;

and whether his methods would prove profitable upon the cheaper and poorer lands at a greater distance from a rich market, are questions which will be answered best by those experienced in such matters.

The varieties grown by Mr. Frost are the Belmont, the Marshall and Bubach. The Bubach is planted in alternate rows, with the Marshall and Belmont, as it needs fertilization from a staminate variety. The Belmont, both here and at the Hittinger place, is subject to blight, and is less popular than two years ago.

Mr. Frost thinks the Brandywine a promising variety and is trying also the Gaillard with some hope of success.

After viewing his garden the company was welcomed by Mr. Frost, who said he was surprised and delighted to be honored by so large a company of representative fruit growers. Mr. George Cruickshanks, the President of the association, replied very gracefully that the association felt highly honored to be invited to see such an excellent example of the most intensive farming. Mr. Frost then invited the company to help themselves to the lemonade flavored with strawberries, but without any "Knock-down" in it, which was served on a table on the lawn, also some excellent English ale. The company, however, did not seem to notice any evidence in the remarkably tidy fields, where an occasional weed looked awfully lonesome, or in the vigorous crops, or in the market wagon heavily loaded with vegetable boxes from market, which was quickly cleared of its load and made to serve with a span of fresh horses, as a barge for the transportation of the unexpected guests, or in the energetic and hearty hospitality of Mr. Frost, they did not see in any of these things any apparent evidence that Mr. Frost is "drifting toward the poorhouse", as he is in the habit of jocosely hinting.

The company after leaving Mr. Frost's place were driven through Pleasant street to Arlington Village to view the twelve or fifteen large greenhouses of Mr. W. W. Rawson located on two estates distant a quarter of a mile apart. Mr. Rawson is not a fruit grower, but is probably the largest vegetable grower in Massachusetts, and his farms show the result of remarkable thrift and energy in their management. Mr. Rawson being absent, Mr. Fiske received the company.

The cucumbers in his houses were remarkably vigorous and prolific.

Dinner was served in Menotomy Hall, after which the party were driven in barges through Main street, past the Allen and Russell farms, up Lake street, and the Crosby and Wyman farms, through Cross street to the extensive fruit farm of the Hittinger Bros. near Payson Park.

The Hittinger estate comprises nearly forty acres, nearly all of which is planted in fruit trees, bushes and vegetables. This estate is probably provided with the best facilities for irrigation of any farm in the state. On the top of the hill west of the farm is Payson Park; here is located the reservoir of the Cambridge water works, in the construction of which it became necessary

to provide for the drainage of about 100,000 gallons or more per day of surface water, which would not answer

for the city service, which latter is pumped from Fresh pond to the reservoir on this hill. The surface drainage of the hill was most easily effected

through the Hittinger estate, the owners of which granted the right to drain the surplus water under the land, provided that they should have the right to use all they wish as it passes. They are thus supplied with water under a head of about thirty pounds per square inch to the amount of 100,000 gallons per day or more whenever they want it.

The water is stored in a large brick tank on the hill and distributed by four-inch mains, which are carried under ground until they reach the fields, where the service pipes two inches in diameter are carried about eight feet high, branches three-eighth inches in diameter, twenty feet apart, feed rotary sprinklers every twenty feet, so that when the water is turned on a heavy shower falls over a large field of strawberries or cucumbers. There is no bother here with pumps, or hose or ditches. All you have to do is

to turn on the water when wanted, and shut it off when you have enough.

The apple and pear and plum orchards are planted with currants and gooseberries between the trees; and these bushes when small are planted with onions, beets, parsley, etc., between the rows. Thus much of the land is made to carry three crops.

A few years ago the Hittingers had a large orchard of Anjou pears; they cracked so badly that they have been regrafted with Bosc.

The Fay currant is the only variety they are planting; they have about nine acres of them and expect with favorable weather to market this year about twenty-five tons. The currant worm is hatching its second brood now, and a barrel and a half of hellobore will be applied to quiet him.

Several varieties of gooseberries have been tried here, the most promising of which is the so-called "Franklin Park,"

a variety said to have originated some years ago in the neighborhood of this park. It is large and very prolific and free from mildew. After having propagated a good stock of this variety, Messrs. Hittinger will offer plants for sale; they have none at present ready.

The wheel horse used on this farm is made by the Deering Co. of Moline, Ill., and is a favorite tool with those who have used it for picking out the weeds in onions, beet, and other small crops.

The Bubach, Marshall and Brandywine are the favorite varieties of strawberries on this estate. The Marshall is not so promising this year as last, however, having many barren plants.

All these farms devote a large area of glass, both in greenhouses and hotbeds, to the growth of cucumbers at this time of year. On the Rawson place there are about three acres of glass, and there is a very large amount on all the good farms of Arlington and Belmont; there is good reason for the low price of cucumbers.

A heavy dressing of lime every third year is found beneficial on these heavily manured farms, especially in greenhouses, where the soil is not renewed; excellent crops are grown for many years in succession in greenhouses where lining is practised.

Among the other modern improvements of the Hittingers, the cold storage of fruit is noticeable, where, in a temperature of 38 degrees, we were treated to some very good Baldwin apples of last fall's growth. The store room is in a cellar over which is an ice-house capable of storing 300 tons of ice. This is especially useful in handling pears, which are easily kept in excellent condition till Christmas.

The visitors were evidently much pleased with what they saw on this visit; some of the methods seen doubtless could be made useful at a longer distance from a great market; the cold storage, for instance, would be very useful in handling asparagus, strawberries, pears and apples on many farms 40 to 100 miles away; and there are many farms that might use irrigation with profit where the expense of providing it is not too large.

Among the well-known fruit growers present at this very enjoyable meeting were Mr. George Cruickshanks, the president of the Association, and its secretary, Prof. S. T. Maynard of the Agricultural College, Secretary Sessions of the Board of Agriculture, the Wheelers of Concord, Mr. C. S. Pratt of Reading, Mr. S. D. Warren of Weston, Mr. O. B. Hadwen of Worcester, Mr. Samuel Hartwell of Lincoln, Mr. Hunt of Concord, Mr. E. W. Wood of West Newton, Messrs. Draper, Ellsworth and Ross of Worcester, Messrs. Stetson and Pratt of Middleboro, Mr. J. J. H. Gregory of Marblehead, Mr. Benj. M. Smith of Beverly, John White of Fitchburg, and many others.

Previous to the departure of the visitors for their homes, a motion was made by Mr. Abel Stevens of Wellesley that a vote of thanks should be given to Messrs. Varnum Frost, W. W. Rawson and the Hittinger Bros. for their courteous reception and hospitality. President Cruickshanks seconded the motion, saying that the party had gained much pleasure and profit, and the vote was

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"Breezy Meadows" Experiences.

DAIRYING AT KATE SANBORN'S METCALF FARM.

I omitted one important fact in my appreciation of Miss Cutler's success and that in justice must begin a second letter. Her trees are twice as large and half the price of any that I have sent for, from far and famous nurseries, and last spring I replaced a \$2.50 Purple Beech, which never leafed out, with a much better tree of the same kind for 75 cents. from her grounds, and it is flourishing. I know I must not make my picture of farming too gloomy with the shadows of depressing experiences, else Mr. Darling will set me one side as a complaining pessimist, while really I am a most optimistic, hopeful creature and I wouldn't live away from my farm if offered a palace on Fifth avenue, New York, and a million to keep it going in proper style. No, indeed. But my theme is "Drawbacks in making a Farm Pay." First, there is my sex. I am only a woman, and men don't like to "hire out to a woman," or "be bossed by one!" and the gentlest suggestions are regarded as domineering commands, because it's a woman who makes them. It is difficult to find out what is going on, especially in the way of breakage or accident or disease. It is a fixed principle not to tell "her!" and if I find a sow's leg broken, or a pure Plymouth Rock cockerel afflicted with malignant diphtheria and canker, dying in a corner, no one can know how anything happened, as that would be "tattling." And this situation seems utterly hopeless, so I will let it go, as a necessary evil.

When any one buys a farm, the first purchase must be cows. "You must have cows to keep up the land." I believe that almost all farmers allow today that selling milk will never put a "surplus" in the bank. I used to wonder why farmers and their families never went anywhere to enjoy a long outing in summer time, and all but understood when they told me "they couldn't leave the cows;" but since I have kept eleven cows and sold or given away splendid Jersey milk to city dealers, I am wiser and sadder. I have stopped that discouraging pretence of doing something, but not before I understood all about the disgustingly dirty cans hurled back at me daily, in return for the shining, clean, neat ones sent away. Why is it allowed to city buyers to cook in these cans (cooking with rotten eggs is the prevailing style!), and why must the farmer's wife be called upon to endure this imposition, and why will the farmer and his wife take such treatment in silence?

Would men and women in any other business allow themselves to be sat upon and not even squeal?

A man clothed with authority whose name was as common as his manners, used to drive into my yard, never thinking of inquiring for me, march into the barn and so discourse about neglect and what must be done as to cause some lurid reports from my irascible foreman; I used to fear the hay would get on fire from their heated discussion and was just about to order a Harkness Extinguisher to put him out and the impending conflagration, when his visits ceased. At proper intervals a can would be returned as sour with a printed card saying that the company would drop us if not more careful. I have twice sent back the same milk and had it accepted!

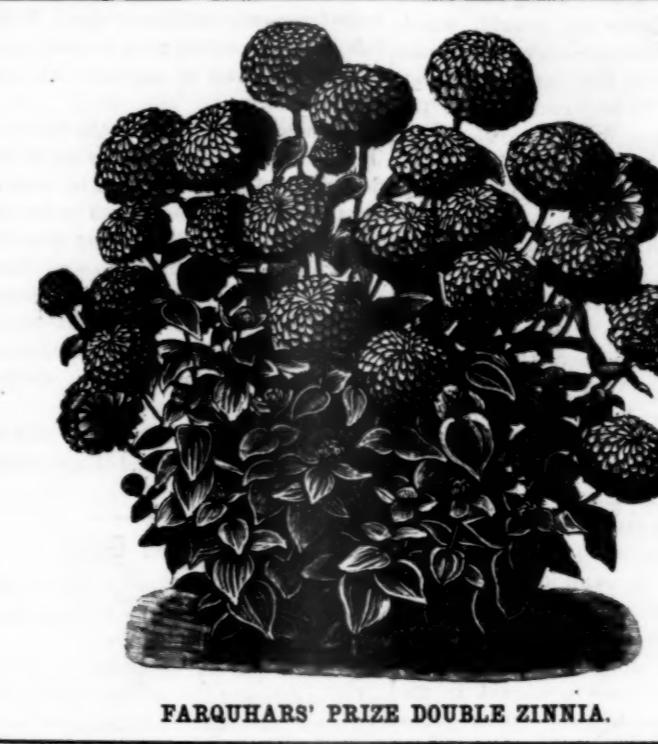
Reading the best authorities, I followed their advice and bought thoroughbred stock. When the calves came, perfect beauties, with large, expressive eyes and fawn-like heads, I hoped to sell them and "make something." Another delusion. No one cares for blood or pedigree, or can afford to pay decent prices. A cow's a cow: no, an animate machine, whose teats, when manipulated, will let down a large quantity of white, watery milk to fill the cans. A calf is just a calf; no, a necessary nuisance for producing the thin, freely flowing lacteal fluid. Few raise any calves; cheaper to send them to the butcher the third day and buy cows cheap. But I have learned that several of my calves, sent reluctantly to be slaughtered, have been kept a few weeks by the "cow man" and sold at a greatly increased price as one

of "Kate's" best, to some appreciative farmer.

Then the manure question. That is the sheet anchor, the keystone, the all in all, to the average plodder. "A big manure pile is the poor man's savings bank." Yes; but in the unscientific way it is often kept, how much interest is secured? No thought to save the most important part, and really a lot of soaked straw, smelling strongly of ammonia, is about all; perhaps some loads of saw-dust added, which hardly is a natural or needed food for the exhausted soil. This sort of manure or even the best, the kind in which the much-vaunted and expensive mushroom are raised is a magnificent breeding place for all sorts of weeds, maggots, worms and bugs, that keep us so busy with poisons and lime spreaders when the young vegetation starts. One gets to be an unshamed martyr to cows without realizing his degradation. A witty man said to me last summer, "The cow is the farmer's *Feeble*, and he is literally a slave to it!" In illustration of this, I will repeat what a desperate farmer's wife said to me lately: "Why, Ben is getting to be nothing but a Manure Man; haul it out in spring and grubble because there isn't more, and work it into the land and shove it around in barrels and feed to get more; smell it all the time, and at the end, after paying a man, we actually lose \$2.00 per month on the cows."

Tot without profit becomes not only a habit but an automatic religion.

When I know of a man beginning cow work,



FARQUHARS' PRIZE DOUBLE ZINNIA.

Stock and Dairy Notes.

Check an attack of diarrhea immediately. There is nothing else so wasting on the ewes as this disease, and it is apt to affect the lambs through them.

It is stated on the authority of Thomas Dixon and Professor Lomas, that hay or straw is a remedy for bloat—nature's remedy; and that cat-tail clover, sorghum, or the green succulent feed, as soon as threatened with bloat instinctively turn to the remedy, if accessible. They recommend that a stack or pen of hay or straw be placed in the field where the animals can go to it at will, and that there will be no fatality from bloat.—Texas Farm and Ranch.

Wheat straw is the best bedding for pigs. Rye straw often has a black dust on it that gives the skin, especially of white hogs, a dirty appearance. Oat straw usually has more or less rust, says an exchange. It may seem to some that a clean, pink-white skin is not very important in a pig, but it is an indication of health. A pig will always keep on growing so long as his skin is clean and hair smooth. When the hair begins to curl and grow long, and the skin looks dingy and rusty, look out for a setback.

There is too much dependence on the pasture. No matter how many cows may compose the herd, all go on the pasture; yet there is limit to the capacity of the pasture to supply grass. When the flow of milk lessens the fault is attributed to the pasture, when the real cause is too many cows. The proper plan to pursue is to use the pasture as an adjunct to feeding. The place to supply the cows is at the barn, and as the grass increases or diminishes on the pasture the food at the barn should be regulated accordingly.

The Wisconsin Experiment Station is authority for the following:

- That it seems clear that the quantity of milk given by a cow is quite easily influenced by the amount and kinds of food used in the ration.
- That although there are a few notable exceptions, the weight of the evidence seems to warrant the statement that the individuality of the cow is the main factor in determining the composition of the milk, while the food has very little, or, at least, a very uncertain, effect upon it.

That the effect of the food on the curability of the cream is unimportant.

- That certain foods impart to the milk and its products peculiar flavors, although it is uncertain how far skill in feeding may avoid these flavors.

5. That the hardness and color of the butter are varied by certain changes in the food.

THIRTY pounds of dry bran and middlings in equal parts mixed with one pound of Paris green proves acceptable to onion cut worms, deadly in effect, and easy to apply. The mixture can be distributed by means of an onion seed drill, and thus deposited evenly and continuously about the margins of the fields before the advancing destroyers; it forms a line of defence across which the worms will seldom pass without feasting to their death. If the worms become scattered over the fields the dry bait can be applied quickly and uniformly along side the rows by use of the drill.

This treatment is fully as efficient as hand picking, is less expensive, and is, for onions, at least, a very satisfactory defence against cutworms. It can also be used successfully and with ease to protect cabbages, tomatoes, egg plants, sweet potatoes, strawberries and similar garden plants, by surrounding each, at time of transplanting, with a little of the poisoned mixture, says a bulletin of the New York Agricultural Experiment Station.

If the onion grower will have ready for the cutworms when they first appear upon the grass about his fields a meal of the tempting but deadly, poisoned dry bait, and will offer this food to them whenever and wherever they first appear among the onions, his loss from their ravages will be but small.

The training of a tree the first season from planting determines its future shape as well as life.

Hot Skimming.

Pasteurizing milk by heating up to from 155 degrees to 165 degrees, and running it through the separator while hot, is undoubtedly the coming plan for operating creameries, says A. H. Reid in Hoard's Dairymen.

I have been operating my model creamery in Chester Co., Pa., on this plan during the past month, and the results have been very gratifying.

The butter made by this process is sweet, and we think exceptionally palatable. The heat seems to subdue, if not remove any excessive grassy or garlicky taste, and we believe it destroys other bad odors that may be in the milk.

The butter is of much better quality, being more firm and solid. It keeps better, though how long it will keep we have not tried.

Pasteurizing kills the bacteria and stops fermentation. We found that milk, taken from the pasteurizer and set away, kept sweet for several days, whereas we know that the same milk, not pasteurized, under similar conditions, would not have kept twenty-four hours.

We also found it necessary to use more of the starter to ripen the cream for churning, showing that fermentation had been arrested.

When we first started to pasteurize the milk, we were surprised at the amount of steam it took to heat up the milk to 165 degrees fast enough for the separator. In fact, our 10 H. P. vertical boiler would not make steam fast enough to heat the milk and run the separator at the same time. It took almost as much steam to heat the milk as to separate it, using live steam in the milk heater, but after making another milk receiving vat, especially arranged for using exhaust steam from an engine, and a new milk heater, with a stirring device, and the steam pipes arranged in such a way as to give active, if not violent, circulation to the water in the heater, we had no trouble to bring the milk to the proper temperature.

It is necessary, however, in heating milk to this high temperature to keep it continually stirred, otherwise the casein in the milk settles on the sides of the heater and bakes fast, making it exceedingly hard to clean. The continual stirring not only prevents the coating of the tin work of the heater, but the milk heats much more rapidly.

The pasteurization of the skinned milk will be an advantage to the farmer, as it will kill tuberculous germs, if there be any in the milk, and prevent their spread, as is liable at creameries.

It has been taught, and some would

have us believe that to heat milk above 70 or 80 degrees would spoil it for making first-class butter, but we have proved, entirely to our own satisfaction, that the contrary is true, when we heat the milk up to 160 degrees.

The milk separates very much easier when thus heated, and in our testing it was almost impossible to find a trace of fat in the skim milk.

We would advise intending purchasers of separators to buy such machines as they can operate successfully in running pasteurized milk.

ADVANTAGES OF PASTEURIZING.

1. Makes better butter.

2. Makes better keeping butter.

3. Milk skims easier.

4. Pasteurizes skinned milk for the farmers.

SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS IN MACHINERY AND OUTFIT.

1. Milk receiving vat of ample size under which the exhaust steam from engine can be used, with regulating valves to heat the milk as near as possible to the required temperature.

2. Milk heater, into which the milk is run or pumped from the milk receiving vat, and of ample heating capacity to complete the heating of the milk to 165 degrees.

3. A separator that will separate hot pasteurized milk.

4. A cooler and aerator to cool the cream down to a proper degree to ripen right.

With properly adapted machinery it would be no more expense or labor to run a creamery on the pasteurizing plan than any other.

When to Plant.

The spring months is a good time to plant the strawberry; but remember, not the only good time; we plant ninety per cent. of our strawberries during the months of August, September and October. In October, '95, we planted nearly 50,000 layers of strawberry plants in one field, and I do not think that out of the lot we lost 100 plants, and this was a very dry time, as some may remember. However, it is now our practice to use nearly all pot-grown plants for all our plantings. We planted for ourselves in September and October of last year 25,000 pot-grown plants. Think of this: On the ground where you now have your early vegetables, you can, one year hence, have a full crop of strawberries, no matter what these so-called authorities say to the contrary. I know that these are the best kind of plants to use, but they don't pay well. There are a good many things in this world that don't pay well, if we are bound to look at

everything in a financial way; for instance, it don't pay to play with the baby—but it is a great pleasure. But I claim it does pay to use pot-grown plants. Let us see. These plants will cost you 2 1/2 cents each. Every plant during the month of August or September will make eight more plants before the ground freezes. The following June these plants will produce one-half pint of fruit each. At ten cents per quart you will get over twenty cents from each plant bought. Besides this, you have a bed that, with reasonably good care, will give you three or four more crops of fruit.—T. J. Dwyer in American Gardening.

Protection of the Hay Crop.

The constantly increasing manufacture of waterproof canvas shows that there is a growing demand for it, but we notice that the increased call comes chiefly from the cities. Farmers ought to use more of it. It is important not only to eat a good hay crop, but to mature it well after cutting and guard it from dampness and mould, which surely comes if it encounters rain storms or a long spell of wet weather. Keep your hay dry in the cock and in the stack, and have it well cured before taking it to the barn; thus it will be sweet and fresh and all the more nutritious to the animals who feed on it. Furthermore, hay thus cured for retains a bright, fresh appearance and a sweet odor, says Hay Journal, which will enable it always to command the best price when put on the market. Whenever grass is to lie a day or two in the field it is always liable to be kept there a week or more by rain or weather too damp or cloudy to dry it in, and a single drenching rain or even wetting, injures it not a little. It can seldom be dried enough to put into the mow or stack the same day, and it is not always desirable to do so. Heavy dew also injure it. It is a well recognized fact that hay cured under caps has a good green color, and goes to market in the best possible condition. Half dozen hay caps will cover about a ton of hay and add from \$2.00 to \$3.00 to its value. These caps would cost not over \$3.00 for half a dozen, and reckoning the life of the caps at five years, which is certainly not too much if cared for, the cost would not be over 40 cents a ton per year, and the hay would bring from \$2 to \$5 a ton more. Ready prepared hay caps of excellent quality can be purchased at very low prices to suit the times. But this is not all that has to be done to get hay to market in the best condition. When stacked in the open, stack covers should be used to protect it, and there are few farmers who cannot afford one or more of these. They come in handy to cover over half-finished hay or grain stacks, partly threshed grain stacks, loads of hay or grain left on the wagon over night, to spread under the separator, and to throw over a reaper or threshing machine, and numerous other purposes on a farm. Loads of hay or grain on the way to the railroad or boat landing should have a cover thrown over them. They come in handy to cover over half-finished hay or grain stacks, partly threshed grain stacks, loads of hay or grain left on the wagon over night, to spread under the separator, and to throw over a reaper or threshing machine, and numerous other purposes on a farm. Loads of hay or grain on the way to the railroad or boat landing should have a cover thrown over them. 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POULTRY.

APIARY.

The Hen as an Adjunct.

Passing through the country the observing traveller is impressed with the low estimate placed upon the hen. Many only have a very few, and these are left to shift for themselves, roosting in trees and out of the way places, and yielding returns just about equivalent to the care given them.

As an adjunct to dairying, the hen, properly treated, cannot be over-estimated. The reasons for this statement will readily present themselves to the thoughtful man. In the first place, the hen will find a way of utilizing many of the by-products of dairying. Skin milk these fowls will devour by the gallon. So with buttermilk. Without question, milk fed to hens will yield a reader and more profitable return than in any other way.

Then, too, butter and eggs go well together when it comes to marketing. How many times when selling butter is the call made for eggs! A few chicks taken along in the fall of the year find ready sale and add to the family exchequer. It is not necessary to buy very much of the feed consumed by poultry. We may raise all the corn, oats and buckwheat we need for this purpose.

Warm quarters in houses constructed especially for them, as careful attention as we bestow upon other domestic animals, and a little skill in disposing of the egg product, will soon convince the most incredulous that hens and dairyfowl go well together. The garden and other fields near by which are under cultivation should be closely fenced from the hen. Valuable time and loss of patience will thus be saved. A hen out of place, as well as anything else, is a pest. I believe that one great source of the prejudice our dairymen have against the hen arises from the fact that she is not kept in her proper place.

The hen is worthy of the dairyman's serious consideration. She may be one of his best friends instead of being thought a dire enemy.

E. L. VINCENT,
Broome Co., N. Y.

SEPARATING CHICKS.

Growing chicks should be separated. This is especially true with those artificially reared. Whereas, it is absolutely necessary to give all growing chicks free range, it is quite as important to separate them according to size. The largest ones should run together and have toge her, and the smallest by themselves, and the weak or stunted ones by themselves. In this way, all will grow best and it will surprise one who has never taken pains to do this before to see how much they will improve.

It is also very necessary not to have too many in one coop at night. The more there are the closer they will pack and the more they will sweat; and this will retard their growth very materially. What they may gain in strength and health during the day will all be wasted off at night and the flock will remain stunted and ill-conditioned. The problem of growing chicks successfully is simply to keep up this growth from hatch under maturity. Examine your chicks therefore critically and weed out the smallest or those which do not seem as healthy and hardy as the others.

A morning mash is quite as important for chicks as for fowls. Many necessary ingredients can be mixed in this mash which otherwise it would be almost impossible to feed. A mixture of a variety of grains may constitute the feed for the rest of the day, and will keep your young flock exercising, provided you spread your feed far and wide and do not throw it all down in a heap. Remember it is not the idea for your chicks to gorge themselves and fill their crops at once, but rather to hunt and scratch and pick, and thus gradually during the whole day to fill their crops that they may rest contented and happy at night.—Country Gentleman.

Charcoal is one of the best disinfectants and purifiers of the animal system. When fowls are afflicted with such a disease as roup or any other putrid affection, charcoal is of great service, as it helps greatly to purify the digestive organs, and acts as a stimulus by purifying the blood and toning up the system in general. Even healthy fowls are benefited, for it serves to keep them healthy, and they will produce more eggs if they have plenty of charcoal of easy access. Pounded into pieces about the size of a grain of corn, and placed in small piles where the fowls can get it easily, it is without doubt a great benefit to them. It is especially valuable during the spring and summer months, for then it is that the blood is sluggish and needs something to purify it, and it is for this reason, principally, that the poultry diseases come during these months.—Agriculturist.

We do not advise housing turkeys. An empty barn having plenty of cracks may be used to shelter breeding turkeys, but we would use nothing smaller or tighter. They may be allowed to roost on trees in the orchard or on roofs built where they will be protected by some building. Large poles laid on a frame from your breeding queen. The brood thus given should not be over three days old, and it is much safer to give them a frame containing eggs only. All cells thus produced may be handled in the same manner as other cells.—A. H. Duff, in Farm and Fireside.

The Apiary in June.

June is the bee-keeper's harvest in most localities. The bulk of the honey crop and increase in bees are obtained this month. All colonies should be selected by the first of this month, or earlier if necessary, for the purpose we expect to use them, whether for storing comb honey, extracting, increasing or queen rearing. There is scarcely a colony now that is not ready for business of some kind, and a little delay during this period is a heavy loss in the care given them.

As an adjunct to dairying, the hen, properly treated, cannot be over-estimated. The reasons for this statement will readily present themselves to the thoughtful man. In the first place, the hen will find a way of utilizing many of the by-products of dairying. Skin milk these fowls will devour by the gallon. So with buttermilk. Without question, milk fed to hens will yield a reader and more profitable return than in any other way.

Then, too, butter and eggs go well together when it comes to marketing. How many times when selling butter is the call made for eggs! A few chicks taken along in the fall of the year find ready sale and add to the family exchequer. It is not necessary to buy very much of the feed consumed by poultry. We may raise all the corn, oats and buckwheat we need for this purpose.

At the beginning of the honey flow each strong colony may be furnished with a fifty pound storage capacity, or two tiers of one pound section boxes each, making forty-eight one pound boxes in all. Both tiers of boxes need not be put on at the same hour, but one may be used until the bees commence work, and immediately thereafter the second may be added by placing it under the first. If a colony gets exceedingly populous, more room should be given them, by adding another tier of boxes or more if necessary; but if all boxes are removed as fast as they are completed, as they should be, there will seldom be use for more than two tiers.

Better returns always follow colonies handled for extracting, not only in the extra number of pounds obtained, but the complete control we have over them. Any fair sized colony can be made to commence work at once in the surplus department by putting on the upper story, and taking a frame or two from the brood chamber and placing them above. To obtain the best results, frames of empty combs should be used, or foundation comb instead. It will not pay to allow bees to furnish their own comb, as it requires the consumption of fifteen or twenty pounds of honey for every pound of wax produced by them. There has been some difference in opinion as to the proper time of extracting; some prefer to extract before the honey is sealed over, and others after it is sealed. Perhaps the best quality of honey is obtained after the combs are sealed over, but it requires the uncapping of the same before extracting, and perhaps a small loss of the number of pounds obtained. Some practice extracting after the honey is well ripened, and just before it is sealed up; hence the trouble of uncapping is avoided. Thin unripe honey will, as a general thing, ripen after being taken from the comb, but I believe it will not ripen into as good quality.

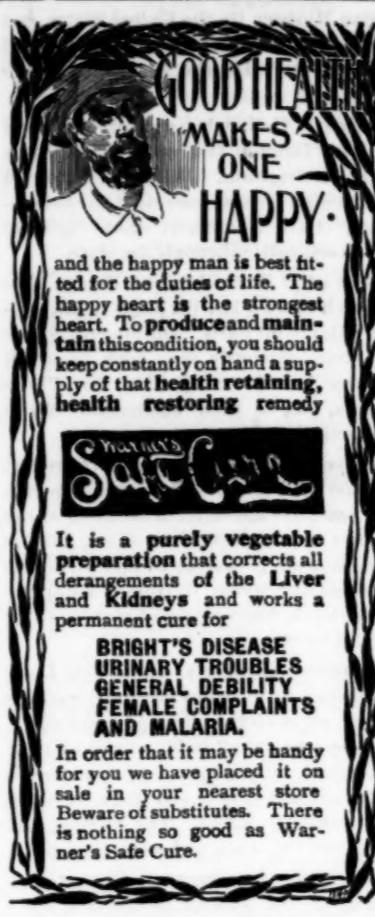
While it is desirable to keep the brood in the lower story in extracting, it will do little, if any, injury or inconvenience if the queen occupies the extracting combs to some extent, but queen excluding honey boards may be used over the brood chamber and the queen prevented from going above. Honey may be extracted from combs containing brood in any stage of growth, by regulating the speed of the extractor, as it requires a much higher rate of speed to dislodge the brood. Better success follows by extracting during the honey season when the combs are ready than to store up combs to be extracted later, or out of season. One valuable point gained by the extractor, and one that always should be taken advantage of, is to keep each class of honey separate, when there is flow enough from any one source that it can be done.

It has been my experience, to limit increase exclusively does not give the best returns in honey. Powerful strong colonies will store more surplus by allowing them to cast one swarm. Swarming will give better results than dividing if honey is the object. If a moderate increase of bees is desired, and as well a fair crop of honey, natural swarming will give the best results by allowing each colony to cast a first, or prime swarm.

During the swarming season is the best time to secure first-class queens. Select the best cells from the best colonies, and set them out in small nucleus where they may hatch and become fertile, and you have the best queens that can be produced, and which may be used to requeen all colonies that may have defective queens. If you have but one queen that you wish to breed from, and it is necessary to produce a large number of cells, you can only produce them by the artificial process, by selecting queenless colonies; those having no queen cells, or brood under six days old, and give them a frame of brood from your breeding queen. The brood thus given should not be over three days old, and it is much safer to give them a frame containing eggs only. All cells thus produced may be handled in the same manner as other cells.—A. H. Duff, in Farm and Fireside.

FOR SALE—Bull Calf, dropped Nov. 9, 1896. Has 87½ per cent of the blood found in Merry Mount. Sire, a fine bull, 20 months old, test. cow at the World's Fair, Chicago, 1893. Sire, Mint 23600, size of 15 lbs. 5½ oz., by Diplomat; 2d dam, Pledge 59214 test. 17 lbs. 9½ oz., by Diplomat. 3d dam, Mrs. Lass 24900, test. 17 lbs. 3½ oz., dam of 3 in 14 lb. Write for price.

HOOD FARM, — Lowell, Mass.



and the happy man is best fitted for the duties of life. The happy heart is the strongest heart. To produce and maintain this condition, you should keep constantly on hand a supply of that health retaining, health restoring remedy

BRIGHT'S DISEASE URINARY TROUBLES GENERAL DEBILITY FEMALE COMPLAINTS AND MALARIA.

In order that it may be handy for you we have placed it on sale in your nearest store. Beware of substitutes. There is nothing so good as Warner's Safe Cure.

Drying Off a Dairy Cow.

Much depends upon how the cow is kept, and the price of foods, pasture, etc. As to the cost, I have not been able to keep a good cow that will pay a profit for the food consumed for much less than \$55.00 per year. In keeping cows for profit it ought not to be. How little can we feed to get milk? Profit does not come through stinginess in dealing out feed to the cow, but, rather, through liberal and full feeding.

The cow is but a machine, and requires a certain amount of food to run her which is wasted, and if the farmer seeks to economize by giving her just enough to supply the demands of nature, then his food is wasted and the cow does not pay. On the other hand, if he gives her all she wants to eat she will, if properly bred and developed, return profit.

A locomotive requires one hundred pounds of steam to move along the track. As the steam pressure is increased beyond this, power is added to the engine to draw cars, until the limit is reached. So will the cow, and no one can tell what it will cost to keep her until her ability to consume food has been found.

It certainly pays to keep good cows the year through. A term of years is the only way in which to make dairying or any other business profitable. No man can keep cows just when butter is high and dispose of them when the price goes down, and ever make a cent. It takes time and intelligence to raise and develop good cows, to know how to feed and care for them, and to arrange buildings and other suitable necessary things in order to carry on the business. No one should engage in the business without the full determination to study and stay by the business through thick and thin.

If a cow continues to secrete milk it must be drawn. No cow should be forced to go dry against manifestly natural resistance to so doing. On the other hand, if an unpleasantly pungent or smoky taste appears in a cow's milk she may as well be dried at once, regardless of dates, as her milk will not be good until she is fresh again. The dry cow may be kept on low stable diet, mainly of course forage, until about two weeks before calving.

Yet the ration, while comparatively wide should be nutritious, and it should include a share of succulent food—roots or silage.

Then slow but steady increase of feeding may proceed, of a nourishing, cool, and laxative kind, so as to become narrower in ratio. Wheat bran is a good material to use at this time, but new process linseed meal is better. A week before calving remove the cow to a roomy, comfortable, quiet stall, preferably within hearing of the herd, if not in sight. Be sure the bowels are quite loose and moving freely for two days before calving. Watch for the event, but do not disturb the cow or interfere, unless something goes wrong or assistance is manifestly necessary.

Value of Mulch in Rose Culture.

Few rose-growers seem to realize the great benefit of a mulch in growing fine roses. In the majority of places where an attempt is made to grow the rose, water is scarce and hard to apply, and generally when a drought sets in the roses are neglected and in a very short time fail to be a "thing of beauty," if indeed the plants do not die outright. On the other hand, in city gardens where water is plenty, and easily applied, and is frequently used, it, in many cases, fails to accomplish the object desired, because used improperly. Every season one can see rose beds which are watered every day, yet the plants are slender and sickly looking, and the owners complain that they are "no good," and often blame the florist for the failure. If one examines one of these beds he will find the surface hard and baked, and which sheds the water almost as perfectly as does the back of a duck; if we pull up one of the plants the roots will be found dry and perishing, while the owner waters freely, and wonders at the ingratitude of his plants.

All this would be avoided by mulching. On all but the sandiest soils, to obtain real benefit from surface watering, the ground must be stirred after each watering, otherwise it bakes and becomes hard and more harm than good is done; few persons will attend to this properly, hence the remedy is to mulch.

By mulching I do not mean a mere sprinkling of grass or straw, through which the weeds grow, but it must be put on thick enough to prevent all grass or weeds from growing, placing it up close under the plants and over the entire surface of the bed. The mulch not only keeps the soil cool, prevents baking and the evaporation of water when applied, but it also, by capillary attraction, draws moisture from below in time of drought. The mulching material may be coarse, straw manure, straw, lawn clippings, etc., care being taken to put on enough.—Vick's Magazine.

Lawn Notes.

To have a good lawn, the work must be started in good form, ground well pulverized and raked smoothly after having been carefully dug and well manured. After seeding, it should be rolled, and some chemical fertilizer applied to give growth. We have had a large experience in seeding for grass, as we usually seed some acres every year, and the best results have been obtained by seeding during the month of September, which we find to be the best time with us. We always use Kentucky Blue Grass and Red-top, which have never failed to give us a splendid yield of grass.

To destroy ants in the lawn, it must first be found where they come from, and then destroy their nest. To do this, pour bisulphide of carbon into each opening of the nest, closing the openings by stepping on them as treated. The fumes will penetrate the nest in every direction, not only killing the adult ants, but the larvae as well. Sometimes, when the colony is very large, it may be that some part escapes, and the ants reappear; in such a case a second application will prevent any further trouble. It is sometimes recommended that, after the bisulphide is poured into the nest, the vapor be exploded by means of a match held on the end of a stick. This completely wrecks the colony, the poisonous vapor being forced all through the nest, which it wrecks so completely that the larvae have no chance of making their way to the surface. It must be remembered, however, that the vapor of the bisulphide is extremely inflammable, and great care must be taken in igniting it.—Rural New York.

An accurate record of service by the bull is essential to preparations for drying off cows at the right time. A table should be kept of the dates when cows of the herd are successively due to calve, with notes as to the milking habit of every one. When the time comes for drying off a cow the grain should be gradually withdrawn. This may of itself cause milk to cease forming. If not, omit one milking day, then milk but once in two days, and thus extend the drying period over two weeks. The udder must be watched, and if any hardening or unnatural heat is shown, regular milking must be resumed, says Rural New York.

A locomotive requires one hundred pounds of steam to move along the track. As the steam pressure is increased beyond this, power is added to the engine to draw cars, until the limit is reached. So will the cow, and no one can tell what it will cost to keep her until her ability to consume food has been found.

It certainly pays to keep good cows the year through. A term of years is the only way in which to make dairying or any other business profitable. No man can keep cows just when butter is high and dispose of them when the price goes down, and ever make a cent. It takes time and intelligence to raise and develop good cows, to know how to feed and care for them, and to arrange buildings and other suitable necessary things in order to carry on the business. No one should engage in the business without the full determination to study and stay by the business through thick and thin.

If a cow continues to secrete milk it must be drawn. No cow should be forced to go dry against manifestly natural resistance to so doing. On the other hand, if an unpleasantly pungent or smoky taste appears in a cow's milk she may as well be dried at once, regardless of dates, as her milk will not be good until she is fresh again. The dry cow may be kept on low stable diet, mainly of course forage, until about two weeks before calving.

Yet the ration, while comparatively wide should be nutritious, and it should include a share of succulent food—roots or silage.

Then slow but steady increase of feeding may proceed, of a nourishing, cool, and laxative kind, so as to become narrower in ratio. Wheat bran is a good material to use at this time, but new process linseed meal is better. A week before calving remove the cow to a roomy, comfortable, quiet stall, preferably within hearing of the herd, if not in sight. Be sure the bowels are quite loose and moving freely for two days before calving. Watch for the event, but do not disturb the cow or interfere, unless something goes wrong or assistance is manifestly necessary.

It is not necessary to keep a good cow dry for a long time. If she is dried off, she will be in better condition when she is turned out again, and will be in better condition when she is turned out again.

The only 15-year-old boy owns and manages a successful poultry farm. He is the son of a well-known raiser of pigeons from the Boston Poultry Show. He was seven years old when he began to raise pigeons. There is no business like raising pigeons. He can carry on his business in any town or country boy can learn how to make money by studying carefully the pages of Farm-Poultry.

It is a practical teacher and guide to successful poultry-raisers. Published twice a month. Price \$1.00 a Year; 50 cts. for Six Months. Send 12 cts. for sample copy containing an excellent article on the subject. Also a 25-cent book, *A Living from Poultry*, by J. S. Johnson & Co., 21 Custom House St., Boston, Mass.

THE KENDRICK PROMOTION COMPANY
W. F. KENDRICK, PRES'T AND MGR. \$50,000 PAID IN.
MEMBER COLO. STOCK EXCHANGE
ROOM 503 MINING EXCHANGE BUILDING, DENVER, COLO.

PLEASE bear in mind the fact that the "best," or the "standard," in all lines commands a fair price. See list of the brands of Pure White Lead which are the standard. They are the best. Avoid those brands said to be "just as good," offered for "less money," and of "so called White Lead."

FREE By using National Lead Co.'s Pure White Lead Tinting Colors, any desired shade is readily obtained. Pamphlet giving valuable information and card showing samples of colors free; also cards showing different designs painted in various styles or combinations of shades forwarded upon application to those intending to paint.

National Lead Co., 1 Broadway, New York.

TURKEYS. How to Grow Them.

No book in existence gives an adequate account of the turkey, its development from the chick to the various breeds, and complete directions for breeding, feeding, rearing and marketing these beautiful and profitable birds. The present book is an effort to fill this gap, based upon the experience of the most successful experts in turkey growing, both as breeders of fancy stock, and as raisers of turkeys for market.

The prize-winning papers out of nearly 200 essays submitted by the most successful turkey growers in America are embodied, and there is also given one essay on turkey culture, from different parts of the country, including Canada and New Brunswick, that the reader may see what locality has proven successful in each locality.

Profusely illustrated. Cloth, 12mo. Price, postpaid, \$1.00.

Address Mass Ploughman, Boston.

We Recommended and Sold to Our Clients the Following Stocks:
About 250,000 Shares of Isabella at between 11 and 25c, now 45c.

ALSO A LARGE AMOUNT OF THE FOLLOWING STOCKS:
Anaconda at between 10c. and 25c., now 45c. Bankers at between 1½c. and 3c., now 15c. Portland " 27½c. " 40c., " \$1.35. G. Globe " 7c. " 12c., " 30c. Union " 7c. " 12c., " 30c. " 27c. " 50c. C. C. Con " 1½c. " 6c. " 15c. Victor " \$3.00 " \$3.50 " \$5.00 " \$5.50 " \$6.00 " \$6.50 " \$8.00 " \$8.50 " \$9.00 " \$9.50 " \$10.00 " \$10.50 " \$11.00 " \$11.50 " \$12.00 " \$12.50 " \$13.00 " \$13.50 " \$14.00 " \$14.50 " \$15.00 " \$15.50 " \$16.00 " \$16.50 " \$17.00 " \$17.50 " \$18.00 " \$18.50 " \$19.00 " \$19.50 " \$20.00 " \$20.50 " \$21.00 " \$21.50 " \$22.00 " \$22.50 " \$23.00 " \$2



BOSTON, JUNE 26, 1897.

Persons desiring a change in the address of their paper must state where the paper has been sent as well as the new direction.

The hay crop will wait for no man. Promptness tells.

Fresh air in the dairy is one of the necessities for good butter.

ECONOMIZE strength as well as time and money. Overwork never pays.

EXTRA help is needed in the kitchen these busy days as well as in the field.

It is money lost to feed a hog over a year old. No hog should be kept through two winters.

It is an excellent plan to grow two crops on one piece of land, but not if one crop is weeds.

BIG brain work and a small acreage will produce more than little brain work and a large acreage.

VIGOROUS thinning must be resorted to if the finest quality and large size are desired in small fruits.

LET no land go to waste on your farm. Note Mr. Hittinger's plan of raising three crops on one piece of land.

AN intelligent, reliable young man of good family wants to learn farming. Who will give him a chance?

WORK should be made to tell in every particular. Many a man is busy all the time who accomplishes but little.

GIVE your horses good care these busy days. They will serve you all the better if not neglected in the rush of work.

ALL things have their use. Weeds, though seemingly a nuisance, are surely a cry of the soil for care and attention.

SKIMMED milk has been utilized as a fertilizer, and it is reported to produce a good crop of grass which was of the best quality.

THESE sunny days make favorable weather for haying, but have the fore-thought to provide hay caps and covers for the possible rain.

MAKE a specialty of something on your farm and perfect yourself in that branch. Know all there is to know about one subject and as much as possible about everything else.

FEEDING the stock heavily in the summer time not only wastes the food, but grain is liable to overheat the animal in very warm weather and renders it more susceptible to disease.

FED the young animals for rapid growth and quick sales, thus insuring early returns for the labor and outlay. It does not pay to board animals a long time, waiting for them to grow.

LONG life and prosperity to "Aggie." All honor to its president and the strong and efficient corps of professors. It is a record which shows the college to be worthy of bearing the name of this grand old Commonwealth.

THE discovery has been made by the gypsy moth committee, that while local authorities are compelled, by the recent act, to suppress the new pest, the brown-tail moth, the State Board of Agriculture must investigate and find out the haunts of the pest. The question now is, where the money for the investigation is coming from, there being no appropriation in the act.

WATCH the boys and girls, and if they show a special bent in any direction, give them a chance to develop in that way, even if it does not happen to be your way. A boy or girl is safer with a special purpose or interest in life and will accomplish more in the world as well. After all, the most valuable crop the farm will raise is the boys and girls who find their home there.

ARE you keeping summer boarders? They will appreciate plenty of cream, milk and sweet butter, and all kinds of vegetables, fresh from the garden. It is poor economy to be sparing of them. Give them good, wholesome country fare of the best quality and they may overlook even the mosquitoes, if you are so unfortunate as to have them, and engage to come again next season.

THE recent successful fight for the anti-butterine law made by the dairymen of Illinois, will stimulate the leaders in the dairying industry to make a general fight all along the line in an effort to stamp out entirely all butter substitutes. The dairying interests of all the large Western states are combining with this end in view and will number more than 500,000 organized to fight against butterine in the State Legislatures. Among the leaders are Ex-Governor Hoard and Charles Y. Knight, president and secretary of the National Dairy Union.

\$100 Reward.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catching some constitutional disease, especially constitutional disease, requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of Testimonials.

Address, E. J. CHENY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists. 7c.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

Read and Run.

An event which has been an object of interest to the whole world the past week was the celebration of the close of the sixtieth year of Queen Victoria's reign over the British Empire. The reign of Queen Victoria has proved to be thus far the longest period which any king or queen has ruled over England, two only approaching it in length, that of George the Third, who reigned nine months less than sixty years, and Henry the Third, who reigned fifty-six years.

Since Queen Victoria came to the throne 27,000 square miles—a territory bigger than Australia—have been added to the British Empire: In India 80,000 square miles—a space as vast as Great Britain; in the rest of Asia, 200,000 square miles—a region as large as Germany; in South Africa and in West and East Africa, 1,000,000 square miles—or about half the extent of European Russia. Today her possessions in North America and in Australia cover one-ninth of the earth's dry land. The population of Canada has sprung from 1,000,000 to nearly 6,000,000; of Australia, from 175,000 to 4,500,000.

The Victorian reign which has come to be the most famous reign in history, paralleling only that of Elizabeth, has been not only the longest in English history, but the most eventful, both in relation to the government of the British empire and as viewed from the standpoint of the world's progress.

The Great Britain of 1897 is infinitely richer, happier, stronger and, most important of all, freer than the Great Britain of 1837. With all these great developments, the name of Queen Victoria is forever associated in history, even if only because they happened in her time. The dignity, common sense and single-hearted devotion to the interests of her people which she has shown throughout all her reign has endeared her to all her subjects, and testimonials of loyalty from the various provinces all over the world have poured in upon her the past week. Ireland alone has refrained, for, while they have a warm personal feeling for the Queen herself, they look upon this event as political in character, and cannot consistently join in jubilees over prosperity in which they have not shared, for the same period has brought to them only disaster and poverty.

JAMES T. KILBRETH, Collector of the Port of New York, is very ill with pneumonia.

President McKinley has decided to review the treaty of arbitration with Great Britain.

Fire at East Weymouth destroyed the Union Congregational Church and other buildings.

Twenty governors of as many different States will parade in Chicago on Labor day.

Experiments with negro labor in Southern cotton mills have been declared successful.

The Phillips Exeter Academy has just celebrated its one hundred and fourteenth anniversary.

The survivors of the Kearsarge-Albion fight held a reunion Saturday at Gloucester.

The wreck of the steamer Pewabic has been found by means of the Noepsia diving bell.

Western farmers are uniting to destroy the manufacture of butterine and oleomargarine.

The Chicago & Northern Pacific Railroad will change its equipment to electric power July 1.

It is expected that the wreck of the steamer Venetian will be entirely gone in about two months.

Everett, Malden and Medford are to be included in the electric railway mail service for Boston.

The Hawaiian treaty is defective in that it permits foreign vessels to acquire American registries.

A Massachusetts movement has John Cabot as America's discoverer and wants to erect statues to him.

Ned McGowan, an old Government scout, has struck rich gold ore in the Sierra Ancha range, Arizona.

George Blake, seventy-two years old, stole three men in Stoneham, Mass., and was sentenced for two years.

The plan to provide work for the worthy unemployed in cultivating vacant lots has been proved a success.

Prince En Wha, second son of the King of Korea, has come to Washington, where he will study for several years.

The evacuation of Philadelphia by the British was commemorated by the unveiling of a bronze tablet at Bethlehem, Pa.

—Millionaire W. B. Bradbury, of San Francisco, Cal., was obliged to spend 24 hours in prison for spitting in a street car.

A scientific expedition which has been sent to Galapagos Islands expects to make valuable discoveries in plant and animal life.

Massachusetts presented a bronze figure of Winged Victory to the battleship Massachusetts at Boston, on Bunker Hill day.

An earnest effort is to be made in Cambridge to raise enough money to buy a part of Elmwood, the poet Lowell's home.

One of the absorbing topics of the week has been the question of the annexation of Hawaii, which was brought into prominence by the signing of the Hawaiian treaty and its submission to the Senate for ratification. These eight little islands, some 7000 square miles in area, less than that of Massachusetts, have always been an object of interest to this country, not on account of their size, but because of the strategic value of their position in the Pacific Ocean. The treaty provides, among other things, that the islands are absolutely and forever given into the possession of the United States and become a part of the territory of this country; the government shall be territorial in form; further immigration of Chinese laborers is prohibited, also immigration of the Chinese from Hawaii to this country; the United States is to assume the public debt of Hawaii, the amount not to exceed four millions.

It is reported that Cubans in the United States who have helped the cause are to have representation in the Cuban assembly to be elected in September.

A WEED is the sneak thief of the garden.

—Senor Andrade, brother of the Venezuelan Minister to the United States, has the support of President Crespo and will likely be elected to the Venezuelan Presidency.

—Henry Hall, who was arrested and tried at Taunton last week for stealing cattle in Brighton, has been re-arrested for a similar crime committed in Bridgewater. Hall is a drover, whose business it is to sell cattle through the state.

—Set of 12 Portfolios, 16 full-page photos, each 13 x 11, 12 pages in all, subject, "Beautiful Paris," edition cost \$100,000, given absolutely free, with beautiful case, by Dobbins' Soap Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa., to their customers. Write for particulars.

—Investigation has confirmed the report that the fruit tree pest known as the San Jose scale has appeared in orchards at the western end of New York State, and the Canadians are preparing to take stringent measures to prevent it from crossing the border by the importation of nursery stock affected by it.

—Sunday morning a train from Lowell, when a little below Bedford Springs station, encountered a herd of seven cows. The engineer did all in his power to avert an accident, but being in a cut, the cattle could not get away, and four of them were instantly killed. The engine and tender left the track and were piled up.

—Agitation has begun in Kansas City, looking to the passage by the next State Legislature of a strong anti-butterine bill.

Kansas City, Ks., already produces a great amount of butterine, and on July 1 at least three firms having Chicago headquarters will bring forces from that city to manufacture the stuff in Kansas City.

—One of the most interesting spots in Maine this month is I. C. Libby's deer park in Waterville. A big flock of wild geese, another of tame geese, hundreds of ducks, thousands of hens and chickens, guinea fowls, peacocks, elk, deer and flocks of sheep unite to make a happy family, the like of which probably cannot be seen anywhere else in Maine.

—Transportation companies and individuals engaged in handling sheep are notified by Secretary Wilson of the Agricultural Department that the contagious disease known as sheep scab or scabies of sheep exists among sheep in the United States, and that it is a violation of the law to receive for transportation or transport any stock affected with that disease from one State or Territory to another, or to deliver any sheep for transportation, knowing them to be affected with the contagious disease mentioned.

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An earnest effort is to be made in Cambridge to raise enough money to buy a part of Elmwood, the poet Lowell's home.

—The "monster petition" on Cuba, said to contain hundreds of thousands of names, by actual count contained only 14,562 names.

—Mission Indians in Southern California are about to lose their homes on account of lack of means to raise a large appeal bond.

—A plan is proposed to have every person in New England contribute a dollar to a fund to purchase Mt. Washington and preserve its grandeur.

—The unveiling of the Logan statue on July 22 at Chicago will be a great event, President McKinley and many state governors agreeing to come.

—Three hundred white employees of cotton mills at Charleston, S. C., issue an address, having been forced out of their places by negro labor.

—It is reported that Cubans in the United States who have helped the cause are to have representation in the Cuban assembly to be elected in September.

—IT CLAMPS ON THE TEETH OF ANY HORSE RAKE AND PREVENTS THE HORSE FROM ROLLING OR SCATTERING AT THE ENDS.

PRICE BY MAIL POSTPAID, 10 CENTS EACH.

THREE MAKE A SET.

POSTAGE PAID.

SEE THAT NOOK.

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MARKETS.

BOSTON LIVE STOCK MARKET

Western cattle 1-2c Lower—Sheep Steady.
Hogs Rule Lower by 1-2c—Calves Changed.
Hands at 1-8 to 1-4c, Decline—Milch Cows
in Moderate Demand—A Far's Call for
Horses

Reported for Mass. Ploughman.

Week ending June 23, 1897.

Amount of Stock at Market.

Cattle.	Sheep.	Hogs.	Veal.
5,918	9,859	219	26,116
Last week,	5,918	409	30,225
One year ago,	4,569	10,784	30,944
Horses.	541		
Total.	5918	9,859	

CATTLE AND SHEEP FROM SEVERAL STATES.

Cattle.	Sheep.	Hogs.	Veal.
Mass. 225	12	New York 5	8
N. Hampshire 50	50	R. I. Conn. 24	24
Vermont ... 108	120	Western 450	9,631
Massachusetts 190	25	Canada ... 450	
Total.	5918	9,859	

Values on Northern Cattle, etc.

Beef.—Per hundred pounds total weight of hide, tallow and meat extra \$5.75; first quality, \$4.75@5.00; second quality, \$4.25@4.50; third quality, \$4.75@4.00; a few choice single pairs, \$4.75@5.00; some of the poorest, \$3.00, etc., \$2.50@3.50.

Working Oxen.—\$60@130; handy steers, \$50@100, or much according to their value for beef.

Cattle and Young Calves.—Fair quality, \$20@22; extra, \$24@26; fancy milch cows, \$20@22; farrow and dry, \$12@22.

Stores.—Thin young cattle for farmers: yearlings, two-year-olds, \$12@22; three-year-olds, \$18@22.

Sheep.—Per pound, live weight, 23@26; extra, 23@24@25; sheep and lambs, head, 10@12; lamb, 4@5@6.

Fat Hogs.—Per pound, live weight, 3@4@5@6.

Live Poultry.

The offerings changed hands at \$8@10 for Fowls and 14@15 for Spring Chickens.

Boston & Albany Trade, Brighton.

WESTERN BEEVES.

PRICES IN CWT. ON THE LIVE WEIGHT.

Extra—\$4.00@4.50 Light to fair, \$3.25@3.50

Good to prime 3.50@3.62 Shm. 3.00@3.50 Choice \$5.00@5.50

Brighton, Tuesday and Wednesday.

A Pioneer Shoemaker

WORKING AT HIS TRADE ALTHOUGH EIGHTY-FIVE YEARS OLD.

MR. JAMES MCMILLEN, OF CHAMPAIGN, ILL.
FOLLOWED THE SHOEMAKER'S TRADE
ALL HIS LIFE—EVERY DAY AT HIS
BENCH WORKING WITH APPAR-
EATLY THE SAME VIGOR AS
A YOUNG MAN—A SKETCH
OF HIS LIFE.

From the Gazette, Champaign, Ill.

At the advanced age of eighty-five years, James McMillen, of 112 West Washington street, is one of the most active men in Champaign, Illinois. Mr. McMillen is a pioneer citizen of the city, and his form is as familiar on the streets of Champaign as any citizen's. In his life Mr. McMillen has followed the trade of shoemaker, and even now in his declining years he says that he would feel lost to give up his trade, and contrary to the wishes of his children, never for a moment did he consider leaving over his work with apparently the same vigor he commanded when he was a young man.

He has a little shop on North Wright street, in the vicinity of the University of Illinois, and he is still often a shoemaker as it were, it being his life's work.

About a year ago Mr. McMillen was absent from his bench for several weeks, and his familiar form was missed along the streets which had become familiar to him. His wife says that he was dangerously ill in his bed, and that he feared he would not recover.

For months he was a sufferer, but finally he appeared again in his shop, but had lost very much weight since then, and was not surprised to count of sickness. His friends were greatly surprised when told them the cause of his recovery.

It was not so much of local interest in his case, and a reporter visited him, to have him relate the story. He appeared to be delighted to have an opportunity to tell the public the method he adopted, for he said, the story that he had to eat might be the means of helping some one who was suffering as he had suffered.

"I feel," said the spry old gentleman, "that I owe my life to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People." From the time he began to take the pills he was almost a physical wreck. I was gradually going down, and I appreciated the condition into which I was sinking, but the medicine I was taking appeared to be of no benefit to me. I came from a distance of 100 miles, and they were very weak. A thick scarf had formed on the bottom of my feet and my ankles were terribly swollen and inflamed. In fact, they reached such a condition that I could not walk, and it looked as though my days were numbered.

"I read in the newspaper testimonials from people who claimed to have been cured of kidney trouble by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and thought that if it helped those not having kidney trouble, it might help me. I took the pills and was soon able to walk again.

Store Pigs.—Between 200@300 head at \$1.50@2.00 for Suckers. —Small Pigs \$2.00@2.50

Pelts.—15c@20c each; country lots, 15c@20c; any Skins, 30c@40c.

Arrivals at the DIFFERENT YARDS.

CATTLE, SHEEP, HORSES, VEAL, HOGS.

Watertown 5094 9,172 12,440 2,277 444

Brighton 824 687 13,676 604 100

General Live Stock Notes.

Near 6000 head of Cattle the count of the week. The largest supply of this season if not for the last two weeks. The ten-cent Western is what makes fat cattle and plenty of them. Butcherers are in decline. Sheep have not made many changes. Sheep appear to be steady. Veal Calves easier and supply good that every buyer could have all they wanted. Milk cows especially active. The good grades find sale at fairly steady prices. Horse market was last week.

Cattle, Sheep.

At Brighton. H. C. Ostroff 24

J. S. Jones ... 14

E. J. Littlefield ... 15

Massachusetts. At Watertown. A. E. Collier ... 5

M. D. Holt ... 6

J. M. Philbrook ... 15

Wardwell & McIntire ... 25

At Watertown. H. C. Ostroff 24

Hides.—Brighton, 6½@7c per lb; country lots, 5½@6c.

Calf Skins.—80c@91c.

Tallow.—Brighton, 3c@3.5c per lb; country lots, 1½@2c.

Pelts.—15c@20c each; country lots, 15c@20c.

Arrivals at the DIFFERENT YARDS.

CATTLE, SHEEP, HORSES, VEAL, HOGS.

Watertown 5094 9,172 12,440 2,277 444

Brighton 824 687 13,676 604 100

General Live Stock Notes.

Near 6000 head of Cattle the count of the week. The largest supply of this season if not for the last two weeks. The ten-cent Western is what makes fat cattle and plenty of them. Butcherers are in decline. Sheep have not made many changes. Sheep appear to be steady. Veal Calves easier and supply good that every buyer could have all they wanted. Milk cows especially active. The good grades find sale at fairly steady prices. Horse market was last week.

Cattle, Sheep.

At Brighton. H. C. Ostroff 24

J. S. Jones ... 14

E. J. Littlefield ... 15

Massachusetts. At Watertown. A. E. Collier ... 5

M. D. Holt ... 6

J. M. Philbrook ... 15

Wardwell & McIntire ... 25

At Watertown. H. C. Ostroff 24

Hides.—Brighton, 6½@7c per lb; country lots, 5½@6c.

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THE HOUSEHOLD.

THE KITTENS' GAME OF TENNIS.

Two kittens played a game of tennis one day, And played by rule,—the only right way; A crow, a jay, and little birds three Sat high on a fence near by to see.

For a net they borrowed a spider's web fine, From a sunflower it stretched to a wayside vine; Their balls were four ripe currants red; After this game a feast they would spread.

Little black kitty began to serve, And away went the red ball on a curve; "Ah! you're out," said white kitty cat, "Can't you play tennis better than that?"

And the bugs crawled out; they heard the shout, And came to see what 'twas all about. The kittens, "sry, jumped high, then low, As over the net their balls would go.

Down tumbled black kitty to "Hi-ho!" White kitty scrambled up to get the ball; And the bugs and birds all laughed to see What great tennis-players these kittens could be.

"One game! One set! Now a dance! A feast! Come away, we'll treat each bird and beast." But a brown dog came barking on, And in a moment the little white kitties were gone.

And the sunflower shook and laughed so hard That the net broke down in the tennis-yard; And the birds three on the rail fence high Ate up the tennis-balls—a nice currant pie.

And this was the end of the game and feast. That the kittens planned for bird and beast. —Ella M. Powers.

HELPING THE BIRDS TO BUILD

BY EDWIN SANDYS.

Twenty-five years ago I was an eager collector of birds' eggs. A practical lesson effected a cure of the mischievous practice. At the time, of course, I did not realize that instead of being a useful scientist, I was merely a misguided fanatic who did more harm in five years than I was likely to counterbalance by the good I might accomplish during my natural life.

One day, early in spring, when I was prowling through a low-lying maple thicket, I flushed a woodcock. The poor bird simulated lameness, uttering appealing, bleating noises, and endeavored with all her feeble powers to induce me to pursue her. I knew too much for that, however, and immediately began spying about to find the young.

Poor wee fellows! Two of them downy, tottering little babies, strove in vain to hide upon the almost bare mound. After locating them, I crept behind some cover and watched to see the mother-bird return. Her anxiety soon drove her homeward. She came fluttering through the saplings, pitched beside her babies, examined them, gripped one between her legs and carefully bore it away to a safer nook.

So pretty an exhibition of mother-love should have prevented me from further meddling, but I regret to say that it did not. I secured the second fledgling, took it home and hid it in a box in our outhouse. Needless to say, in the morning the poor little woodcock was dead. Father caught me in the act of examining it, and then and there I got a well-deserved lecture upon sensless cruelty.

"My boy," he concluded, "you have not only broken the law of humanity, but you have broken the law of the land. You not only deserve a sound thrashing, but you are liable to a heavy fine for molesting that unfortunate bird. Now, I'll make a bargain with you. If you will stop meddling with 'birds' nests, forswear the mischievous collecting of eggs and send what you have to —Museum, I will overlook the woodcock and will give you my volumes of Wilson's 'American Ornithology.'"

Wilson's beautiful work with colored plates was then something which few boys had ever seen, and we closed the bargain at once. In spite of much handling and reading, the three volumes are as perfect to-day as when they were handed over to me a quarter of a century ago. From them I learned to appreciate the birds, but for a long time it was difficult to abstain from taking eggs and also from paying too close attention to the birds' building operations. I felt the need of a safety-valve and at last it was found.

A fragment of old clothesline, with a much-frayed end, hung from an apple branch near my window. One morning a beautiful Baltimore oriole found the prize. He tugged and worked at the rope until he got a strand free, and flew with his building material to the branch of a giant sycamore. Again and again he came to the rope, and he was so excited and so busy over his priceless find that he fairly fascinated me.

To locate the branch which was to support the nest was an easy matter. The little olive and yellow hen was there earnestly weaving the strands which were brought by her brilliantly garbed mate. While I watched her an idea came to me. Back I went to the house and soon a big tuft of the whitest cotton-battening was suspended beside the bit of rope. The joy of the oriole was good to see. Day after day his velvet and orange coat flashed about the prizes, while a wonderful white bag approached completion under the broad sycamore leaves.

At last, when the nest was nearly finished, I hunted up a couple of trout-lines attached to a fragment of gut and silk, and, after filling off the barbs, I placed them on the cotton. The oriole's beady eyes soon discovered the new treasure, and he was almost beside himself with joy. In his first attempt to carry it off I fell to the ground, but he was after it at once, and finally got the whole so doubled in his beak that he could carry it home. Bits of bright color evidently pleased his wife, for the next day a trout was plainly discernible upon the side of the white nest.

After the brood had left their swinging bag, I climbed the tree and cut the branch that bore the nest. There were the strands of rope, the cotton and the flies, the latter, by chance—or was it with an eye to the fitness of things?—fastened about the swell of the nest, exactly where they would show to the best advantage.

A pair of yellow warblers, too, found the source of the Baltimore's supplies and began a snow-white home in the small fork of a flowering shrub. This nest was very easily watched, and when the birds began to line it, a bunch of pure white horsehair was placed at their

disposal. The result was one of the prettiest nests imaginable, for every bit of it was as spotless as snow. The experiment of placing slate-colored, dyed batings in a convenient place, did not find favor with the builders. Perhaps they did not like the dye, or was it that the white material was better for use in a shrub which had whitish bark and almost white blossoms?

These experiments suggested others which were aimed directly at the robins and cat-birds, especially the latter. Old "Bob" used to sit close to my window and pipe his jolly cheer-up-cheer-up-cheer-up, as though he had not a care in the world. When he found a narrow strip, torn from an old shirt, upon the ground, how was he to know that the trifling black marks upon it had been mischievously put there and that to human eyes they said "All bad eggs here"? As the uncomplimentary statement was printed upon both sides of the rag, it didn't matter which side "Bob" left out. As it happened, most of the rag was free, and he who ran right read.

The cat-birds delighted in bits of brownish paper about six inches long by an inch in width. Such nonsense as "I steal your cherries," "I can't sing a bit," etc., would be printed upon both sides, and frequently the results were very comical. Visitors would be quietly guided to the nests and allowed to read the mottoes of the respective houses. A laugh was sure to follow, and then the remark, "The boys stuck that there, of course."

The boys, however, merely furnished the materials which the birds utilized to suit themselves, and, trifling as the amusement may have been, it helped the birds to build, and best of all, it got the boys so interested in the fun that not an egg or a nest was ever molested. Other boys may find plenty of harmless amusement in trying the same simple experiments.

TEA FOR TWO.

Twas a dainty little lady made of strawberries red. With a strawberry head and a strawberry body; She'd a poppy-leaf shawl and a poppy-leaf skirt; And a bonnet of a rose-petal, pink and pert; With a dolly for a parasol, she went out to tea, With a maid who dressed her, beneath the apple-tree. But when the tea was over, she really looked so sweet.

That the little maiden felt she'd be very good to sweet.

So she tore the pretty bonnet off and threw away the gown, And the tempting little lady, why, she swallowed her right down!

—Martha Bevor Banks.

THE HOME CORNER.

FREE PATTERN.

By special arrangements with the BAZAAR GLOVE-FITTING PATTERN CO., we are able to supply our readers with the Bazaar Glove Fitting Pattern for very little. It is to be hoped that everyone that these patterns are the simplest, most economical and most reliable patterns published and our lady readers have been invariably pleased with them in the past. The pattern will cost the full price.

• * * * * MASS. PLOUGHMAN COUPON.

• Cut this out, fill in your name, address, number and size of pattern desired, and mail it to THE HOME CORNER, MASS. PLOUGHMAN, BOSTON, MASS.

Name

Address

No. of Pattern

Size

Enclose ten cents to pay expenses.

• * * * *

For traveling costumes, tweeds and cheviots, in gray and brown shades, are more popular than any other materials. They are made with plain skirts rather narrower than last year. The bolero is almost universally used for these costumes and pretty silk blouses are worn under them. Many of our large houses are trimming these suits with a narrow braid or decidedly contrasting color. The seams and hem of the skirts, also the collars, revers and cuffs of the jackets are outlined with braid. Some of the boleros are cut up in the back, but most of them reach to the waist line all around, says the McDowell Fashion Magazine.

Blue and white serge are always the thing for yachting. The water does not spot or shrink them and they are warm without being too heavy. Many of these skirts are made without any lining and are finished around the bottom with a triple hem about six inches deep. The idea of making these hem trips is to keep the feet from showing between the bottom of the petticoat and the lower edge of the skirt.

Some outing dresses for older ladies are made with cape jackets instead of the bolero. The body part of these garments is made half tight fitting with slight ripples over the hips and in the back. The full cape sleeves are lined with silk, usually the same as the blouse waist that is worn under it. The garments are very comfortable for traveling because they give perfect freedom and ease in using the arms.

More care is taken in modeling and finishing cycling costumes than heretofore. Brilliant makes a very cool dress for this purpose and is well liked because it does not catch the dust. Skirts are divided and not very wide. The bloomers are made scandal around the hips and quite fall below the knee. The jackets worn with these costumes are made tight fitting in the back with loose double-breasted front.

A pretty and dainty baby basket can be made by using an ordinary eight or ten cent chip basket as a foundation. It should be covered and lined neatly arranged over smooth linings that close in the center, the jacket flaps flaring apart, disclosing the vest portion of mouseline over satin that closes under the left front edge. The smooth yoke bolero is included in the right shoulder, arm's eye and under-arm seams and closes invisibly on the left. The back is rendered glove-fitting by the usual seams, the shape below the waist line forming a stylized pointed effect. The sleeves of latest design, are prettily pointed and dare deeply over the hands with bands of passementerie and lace employed as decoration. The tops of sleeves present a puff of diminished size that is catching through the center with an outstanding ruffle composed of finely plaited mouseline. At the neck is a close-standing band of passementerie with the indispensable and becoming soft finish of lace above. With this Virot composed entirely of violets delightfully mingled with ribbon shading from the palest lavender to a deep rich shade of violet. A handsome rhine stone buckle ornamenting the front.

Now take another strip of goods for the pockets. If the material is very thin it may be doubled to make it stronger, and by stitching the edge the necessity for binding or hemming the opening of the pocket will be avoided. Box-plait this strip to make a suitable number of pockets, and stitch by machine to the goods lining around the basket. Stitch firmly also the sides of each pocket.

Now slip the goods on the basket, with the pockets on the outside. Slit the goods where necessary to slip over the handle of the basket, then sew up again. Finish the inside of the basket firm by turning up the goods and sewing through the basket; then finish the outside in the same manner, making the stitches as inconspicuous as possible.

\$4, \$6, \$8 and 40-inch bust measure. With coupon, ten cents.



7041—Boys' Suit with Flowers.

If preferred, the pockets may be made separately and stitched on.

To make the basket look a little more fluffy and baby-like, a piece of lace, either gathered or straight, may be sewed on the rim and falling inside. The handle is to be covered with a flounce of the goods trimmed with lace and tied up in the center. The effect of the whole is charming.

The pockets of the basket are to be used, of course, for all the accessories of baby's toilet, while the interior is used for holding little dresses and flannels.

The successful accomplishment of this baby basket suggested the idea of making a basket of the same kind, but covering with a strong linen or denim, to be used as a receptacle for a child's toys and games, so that in the evening there would be no more excuse for playthings left lying about. It proved a great success, and I should strongly advise mothers and aunts who value an orderly home to try the experiment.

Physicians constantly see patients who would be horror stricken at the idea of being devoted to the whiskey or brandy bottle but who seem to think that there is no possible harm in resorting to wines of coca or kola with or without other ingredients. In many instances these wines contain such a large quantity of alcohol that in addition to the stimulating effect of their medicinal ingredients they produce an effect equivalent to that induced by a drink of whiskey. They should therefore be employed only under the direction of a physician, and should a physician order them the prescription calling for them is not to be renewed excepting under his advice, says the Chautauquan.

The same objections exist against the employment of those preparations of bromides and caffeine which are utilized under different combined names in the treatment of headache, and very much the same objection exists, too, against many of the so-called headache powders or tablets which are now placed upon the market for the use of the unwary. It is true that they do relieve headache in many cases, but they should be used with caution. You should remember that a headache is a symptom, not a disease, and that it is a symptom of many diseases, ranging all the way from so serious afflictions as Bright's disease and brain tumor to the headache due to lack of sleep. The removal of the symptom "headache" in a person suffering from Bright's disease may give such temporary relief that the patient will ignore the condition of his kidneys and go to a physician only when his state is so serious that his headache can not be put aside by these means, and when it is perhaps too late for him to gain any benefit from treatment. In many instances of nervous headache, quiet, rest, a suitable amount of sleep, and a proper regulation of the diet are what the patient needs, and using headache powders is simply postponing the evil day, with compound interest to pay in the end.

Let us imagine a water-lily decoration for a small July luncheon. In these, if we choose, we may have the national colors in a much lower key. If the lilies cannot be gathered early in the morning of the day they are to be used, they should be placed in well-filled tubs and put out-of-doors the night before, where the early sun will reach them. Select all the low dishes and bowls available—fill some entirely with the lilies; in others place only two or three flowers with their leaves. Russian bowls may be put on the floor in a sunny window, and the edge lined with delicate grasses and reeds, as a setting for the flowers, and the full beauty would be better appreciated than near at hand, says the Art Amateur.

Here let me make a suggestion, which may prove very useful in the arrangement of floral centrepieces. Have two or three mirrors of different sizes and shapes, framed simply in wood about

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Here let me make a suggestion, which may prove very useful in the arrangement of floral centrepieces. Have two or three mirrors of different sizes and shapes, framed simply in wood about

half an inch wide, painted white. For this scheme, we would choose an oval mirror about two and a half feet square.

Put this in the centre of the table, and after lining the edge with moss, arrange a border of ferns, cresses, and tiny umbelliferous plants. Now select several of the handsomest lillies and two or three pansies. Place them perfectly flat upon the mirror in irregular groups, showing the reflection, and when all is finished spray them lightly. To complete the decoration, take half a dozen flowers and buds with long stems, and knot them together loosely about each plate.

If the decoration of the china should be green and pink, so much the better.

Water-lilies, it is said, keep best if each stem is tied in a loose knot before putting them into water.

The mirrors will be found useful in many ways. For instance, a bowl or vase of flowers can be set in the middle, and cut blossoms and foliage scattered as evenly to conceal the glass and frame, which in itself will prevent the plants from staining choice damask.

I prefer a centerpiece of moss and ferns.

Try to blow around a weather vane as to help some people by pointing out the right way. They won't see it.

Even if you prove to them that it's the easiest way, and the safest,

and cheapest, they won't walk in it.

But this isn't so with all. It's only a few, comparatively.

We're not complaining.

OUR HOMES.

THE DEATH OF JUNE.

June falls asleep upon her bier of flowers; In vain are dewdrops sprinkled over her; June would frown mists fan her back to life; Her hair would move in her mortal dial; Astur's seals have waded her to the sun, Poised on the zodiac; and the northern crown Hangs sparkling in the zenith just at eve, To show a queen is passing. See where stands, Pausing on tiptoe, June, flushing lips, And outstretched arms, like bright July, Eager to kiss the blossoms, that will fade If her hot breath but touch them.

Dead, without dread or pain, her gales Twined with her own hands for her funeral, At first she smiled upon us, sad and pale, With columbine and azure lupine buds; But now we find a fairer place, dropped In her last dreams, sitting there in the fields, Or see her wild geraniums by the brook, Her laurels and azaleas in the woods.

These gather we as keepsakes of dear June, Though not the humble flowers That thought it joy to bloom around her feet; The buttercups and blue-eyed grass that peeped Under the wayside bars at travelers; Prunella lingering in the wagon's track; The evening primrose, glimmering like a star When the sun goes down, and the moon too, Folded in flames from the eastern winds. Damp dews, and reckless songs of bollocks, A warmer reign begins, and they must fade Beneath its splendor; even these rich blooms— Once more the butterflies fly, And harness nodding to blue skies and streams, And white pond-lilies, scarcely opening In time to catch the farewell look of June.

—Lucy Larcom.

ON ROSE DAY.

"I do believe this is rose day," said Infant, standing on the top step of the veranda, in delight.

"I know it's soap-boiling day," asserted her twin sister, who had been baptized Marilla Victoria when she was baptized Infanta Isabella, nearly fifty years before. She was slender, blue-eyed and smooth-skinned, so smooth that wrinkles could scarcely make their indentation. And it never ceased to be appropriate for her to wear her hair in a braid down her back, tied with ribbon the color of the dress she wore. She scampered over a fence and swung in the cherry trees. Her long, tranced girlhood never ended, and the slow life of the farm, simple as grass and wholesome as new milk, kept up the illusion that time was eternity. In her girhood used to starle and distress Infant so much, made but the slightest impression on her hearing now, as she leaned over the verandah railing to look at the roses. There were such abundant stacks of them; she might cut and pile them into a pyramid almost as tall as herself. Such smooth, sweet roses, such crimson velvet-petals, quivering, blushing and white so fragrant you would be willing to drown yourself in their scent; yellow roses piercingly delightful, Prairie Queens creeping all over the front of the house, old hundred-leaved varieties, having in their depths a reminder of grandmother's chest and long, long past days. There were eighteen distinct families of roses, each family a mighty tribe, marshalled before Infant on lawn and on dewy stretch of garden.

Rilla would not come to the embowered dinner-table which Infant prepared so carefully, and to which she called her sister exactly as the clock struck twelve.

Rose day never interfered with Infant's duties. Her conscience acquitted her of shrinking. Often in dead winter-time, when the snow was piled up, and Enos Robb's family settled down to the enjoyment of colds and rheumatism, she fed all the stock herself.

Rilla turned her back on Infant's several approaches, and dipped lye with a savagely noisy gourd to quench Infant's voice. Slugs and ants in the roses, and even mildew, were no drawback at all to rose day compared to Rilla. Habits of endurance become proof armor to one's sensibilities in the course of life, however; so Infant wandered off and absorbed the beauty of the day almost as completely as if she did so with Rilla's approval. There was tremulous head over the meadows. The huge and strictly tended garden was a world by itself. Beyond that stretched their orchard, having a run of clear water winding through it, all thickly tufted along the margins with mint.

Infant stepped upon the spongy lichens of the fence and rested her arms on the top rail, while she looked along the narrow country thoroughfare. The sweet, green world was dear enough to be pressed in her arms. Mingled mint and rose scents were satisfying. She did not expect anything more unusual to happen on this rose day than her rebellion against Rilla and the splendor of the weather.

But who should come suddenly riding along the road, as if he had an appointment with Infant, and meant to keep it the moment she set her foot on the rail, but the Honorable Truman Condit, who many years before rode as instantaneously out of her sight? She knew him in a flash, although his hair showed gray around the ears, and much experience had added unspeakably to his personality. He was on a Condit horse, evidently riding around to look at his old neighborhood. There was a great tribe of Condit's, all well-to-do, high-headed people. The Honorable Truman had been the local smart young man of his generation. He was sent to the State Legislature before his thirtieth year, and afterward he went to West, where, Infant heard, he did tremendous things.

She was not a nice day in the year than rose day, if Rilla would only abstain from boiling soap on that date. The sisters had inherited seventy-five thousand dollars apiece, but they made their own soap every spring of refuse fats and the lye of wood ashes. It could have been made cold in the cellar, if that way had not been too easy for Rilla. She held it a movable festival, like rose day, and no one will ever gauge the degree of satisfaction she felt in calling her flower-wreathed sister to the vile-smelling cauldron to keep the silver going while she set about other duties.

They boiled soap in a huge iron kettle in the chip yard. The blue wood smoke would envelop Rilla and her tattered tatters as she ladled and tested, until she looked witch-like to passers along the road. Her unhappy victim, the slim woman in gray, with a rope of roses wound spirally around her from head to foot, a burden of roses on her bosom, and roses thickly studded along the band of her hat, sat on the corded wood as far as Rilla would allow from the soap, alternately inhaling their odor and rejecting the alkali steam. If Infant had to stir the soap, she would have a long-handled stirrer. The hot sun, beating on the chip-yard and her huge hat, smote also the roses, and amidst their dying fragrance she had sad thoughts on the disappointments of life. So there was nothing but the morning of rose day which Rilla did not spoil.

But this fifthtieth anniversary Infant felt a sudden upliftment of courage within herself when her twin announced their soap orgy.

"My soap-boiling will not come any more on rose day," she put forth, strongly. "And I think I will pay Enos Robb's wife to make up my share of the fat and lye after this, Rilla."

"I would," said Rilla, sarcastically, "particularly as Enos Robb and his wife don't fatten on us already. Give them the piano and give them the best parlor chairs and the solid coffee service while you are about it."

"Why Rilla, I didn't propose to give her my share of the soap. It would be cheaply got rid of that way. Yes," exclaimed Infant, with sudden recklessness, "I would rather buy soap, and pay out money to have the dirty stuff carted off, than ever smell it again whilst I live. Let us make a new rule, and give our fat and ashes to the Robbs. They have farmed for us ever since father died." Infant pleaded, "and whatever you say, Rilla, I know you have the greatest confidence in them."

"The poorhouse wagon is never going to call for me," said Rilla, decidedly. "You can go and build a fire under the kettle, while I carry some more water to pour on the ash hopper. The lye is strong enough to bear up a setting of eggs, but we may need some more a little weaker."

"Rilla, I am as firm as the ash hopper itself. You can't shake me any more than you could our brick smoke-house. I won't help make any more soap—especially on rose day," added Infant to herself.

"Well, I am going to make soap," said Rilla, whitening with intense disapproval of the liberty her twin proposed to grasp. "You're not a minor, and if you were, I'm not your guardian. But if you propose to go by yourself and leave me to myself, we both know what belongs to us, and it is easily done."

This time-worn hint, which infant had been baptized Marilla Victoria when she was baptized Infanta Isabella, nearly fifty years before. She was slender, blue-eyed and smooth-skinned, so smooth that wrinkles could scarcely make their indentation. And it never ceased to be appropriate for her to wear her hair in a braid down her back, tied with ribbon the color of the dress she wore. She scampered over a fence and swung in the cherry trees. Her long, tranced girlhood never ended, and the slow life of the farm, simple as grass and wholesome as new milk, kept up the illusion that time was eternity. In her girhood used to starle and distress Infant so much, made but the slightest impression on her hearing now, as she leaned over the verandah railing to look at the roses. There were such abundant stacks of them; she might cut and pile them into a pyramid almost as tall as herself. Such smooth, sweet roses, such crimson velvet-petals, quivering, blushing and white so fragrant you would be willing to drown yourself in their scent; yellow roses piercingly delightful, Prairie Queens creeping all over the front of the house, old hundred-leaved varieties, having in their depths a reminder of grandmother's chest and long, long past days. There were eighteen distinct families of roses, each family a mighty tribe, marshalled before Infant on lawn and on dewy stretch of garden.

Rilla would not come to the embowered dinner-table which Infant prepared so carefully, and to which she called her sister exactly as the clock struck twelve.

Rose day never interfered with Infant's duties. Her conscience acquitted her of shrinking. Often in dead winter-time, when the snow was piled up, and Enos Robb's family settled down to the enjoyment of colds and rheumatism, she fed all the stock herself.

Rilla turned her back on Infant's several approaches, and dipped lye with a savagely noisy gourd to quench Infant's voice. Slugs and ants in the roses, and even mildew, were no drawback at all to rose day compared to Rilla. Habits of endurance become proof armor to one's sensibilities in the course of life, however; so Infant wandered off and absorbed the beauty of the day almost as completely as if she did so with Rilla's approval. There was tremulous head over the meadows. The huge and strictly tended garden was a world by itself. Beyond that stretched their orchard, having a run of clear water winding through it, all thickly tufted along the margins with mint.

Infant stepped upon the spongy lichens of the fence and rested her arms on the top rail, while she looked along the narrow country thoroughfare. The sweet, green world was dear enough to be pressed in her arms. Mingled mint and rose scents were satisfying. She did not expect anything more unusual to happen on this rose day than her rebellion against Rilla and the splendor of the weather.

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sparkle breaking through her face, "why did you marry?"

"In the first place because you would not have me, and in the second place because I found a very good wife where I went. I've been a widower now several years, and the boys are settled. I'm loose from business for almost the first time in my life, and back here to look at the old neighborhood before spending some years abroad. You never marrying has revived certain things. Maybe you've forgotten."

Among the other thoughts, Infant was conscious of recollecting how often she had wished to go abroad if only some happy friend could go along as a cushion betwixt Rilla and her. She unfastened with a furtive hand the rose robe wound about her, but unwilling to let so many precious roses go, gathered it up into loops on her arm.

"Did you ever know," pursued the Honorable Truman, "that Rilla told me you were going to marry one of the Pierson boys?"

"No!" Infant cried out so suddenly that the horse started.

"Weren't you engaged to one of them?"

"I never was engaged to anybody except you," she retorted, burning hotly in the face; "and I did not admit that experience when you dropped me and went off. And I don't yet, though you lay the blame on poor Rilla."

It was six o'clock when Enos came riding his plough horse to the great barn. He had turned off early on purpose to intercept Miss Infant and find out what changes were to be made. Infant hastened up the orchard, while the Honorable Truman hastened to the same destination by the road. She saw him leading his horse up the avenue, and felt impatient at Enos Robb's interruption.

"Sudden doin's up to the house," said Enos, wiping his forehead with the back of his hand. "Pears like Miss Rilla's made up her mind about Brother Sanderson at last."

"Is Brother Sanderson at the house?" inquired Infant.

"He is, for a fact, and the license and the preacher with him. Now what I want to know, and what I ought to be consulted about, Miss Infant, seeing how long I been here, is this—what's you and me going to do afterward? Is it an interference?"

"Enos," said Infant, with a gasp, "this is almost as sudden to me as it is to you. But, considering Rilla's firm character, do you think she would let any man interfere with her established plans?"

"No, I don't," replied Enos, grinning. Rilla was standing before the dresser in her room, arrayed in her stiffest silk. She looked with composure upon the twin, who shut the bedroom door, and hurried up to embrace her.

"It was the best bathing of soap I ever had," said Rilla, warding the fading roses away from her silk.

"Rilla dear, you might have told me what you meant to do this evening. But I am glad! I couldn't bear the thought of leaving you before, but now I can."

"I saw Truman Condit come into the yard with you," said Rilla. "He's grown fat. It must have agreed with him to the annoyance of the parson, who had frequently tried to persuade the man to give up such evil habits. One day, after he had been boasting more than usual, he was surprised to receive a note from the parson that he would bring a friend with him to the in-tomorrow who could drink twice as much as himself. The man replied that he would meet the parson's friend at another next day.

The next day, the laborer with a number of the villagers arrived at the inn, where they found the parson waiting.

"Fill two pails," said the parson to the landlord. This was done, and the parson went outside to tetech his friend, and you can picture the surprise of those assembled when he walked in with a donkey.

"Now," said the parson "let us see which of these two asses can drink the most."

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"This has been a great rose day," said her twin, undoing all traces of the day's festivity, and piling them carefully in a waste-basket where they could make no litter. "Won't you let me kiss you, Rilla?"

The acquiescent nip which Rilla gave Infant took up a world of forgiveness which Rilla never felt.

"And do you think, dear?" Infant ventured. "We'll even wish we hadn't? We've lived so long with each other, Truman Condit and Brother Sanderson are really strangers to our ways."

"I think," replied Rilla, with decision, "Brother Sanderson will never have a rose day while he lives on my farm; and when I say it is soap-boiling day it will be soap-boiling day, and Brother Sanderson will stir the soap."—Harper's Bazar.

THE WOMAN WHO WAITED.

When Dr. Nansen went north in the Fram to leave himself to the mercy of the drifting ice-floes, a silent heroine remained behind to await his return. It was his devoted wife, the daughter of a university professor, and a woman of refinement and delicate sensibility. Three years she was without word from the Arctic seas, and then her husband returned in triumph, the hero of the most intrepid voyage and march of the annals of adventure.

The little child of four months, whom the explorer had left in his wife's arms, was her chief companion during this long, anxious interval. When he returned "Lily" was a frolicsome toddler, whose fearlessness and inventive mischief reflected his own love of adventure. The mother's face had deepened in intensity of expression, and her voice, when she sang, seemed to have in it undertones, of the mysterious sea-like Wagner's music in "The Flying Dutchman," written after his disastrous voyage in the battle.

After remaining five months at home, the Nansens went to London, where they were received with the greatest honor by princes, men of science and leaders of the world of fashion and letters.

Few foreigners have ever had so conspicuous a social triumph as the gallant Norwegian. Banquets, receptions, luncheons and parties were planned for him. Enormous crowds filled the halls where he delivered his lectures. He was the one man whom everybody wished to see and hear.

At one of these earliest receptions in London, when the Arctic hero's name was on every tongue, a guest turned to Mrs. Nansen and remarked quietly:

"If I were to propose a toast it would not be alone to the man of action, who had the inspiration of a great undertaking and the excitement of a tremendous

venture.

"I want to have a talk with you first, though," he added. "And my way is to go right to the point. Why did you never marry?"

Infant looked anxiously at the western sun. She hoped Rilla would have the cold soap into cakes and boxed, and herself bathed, clothed and in her right mind before the Honorable Truman Condit rode up to the door.

"How is Rilla? Is she as hard on you as she used to be?"

"Oh, Rilla was never hard on me. She is quite well, thank you. You're coming up to the house to make us a call and take tea, aren't you?"

"I thought I would."

"We heard you had."

"We means Rilla and you. And you didn't marry?"

"No," said Infant, feeling it a stinging indignity that he should mention it, after that courtship so long ago buried. He had married and reared a family out West.

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"I thought I would."

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"We means Rilla and you. And you didn't marry?"

"No," said Infant, after his talk with the Honorable Truman Condit.

"Come to that," retorted Infant, a

little churlish.

"I would," said Rilla, sarcastically,

"particularly as Enos Robb and his wife don't fatten on us already. Give them the piano and give them the best



THE HORSE.

Damaged corn is always dear feed for a horse.

Prince Albert paced a mile in 2.09 3/4 at Mystic Park.

Jack Curry states that in the last three years Joe Patchen has earned \$80,000.

J. Malcolm Forbes has bought the three-weeks-old filly by Arion 2.07 3/4 out of Toto for \$1400.

Cold water turned on steadily for ten or fifteen minutes will sometimes strengthen a weak leg or help a sprain.

Mr. McMillan of Niles, O., a schoolmate of president McKinley, has presented him with a fine pair of coach-horses.

Our horse correspondent recently overheard George W. Leavitt remark that, after viewing fifteen or twenty of his get, Larabee 2.12 1-2 is the greatest sire of beauty he knows of.

Clean out the feet of every horse when the day's work is done; brush the necks and breasts thoroughly, and if they are inclined to be at all tender or sore, bathe with some cooling lotion.

Bathe the shoulders with strong salt water each night after removing the harness, if you would avoid having your horses sore under the collar. If you began two weeks before spring plowing, all the better.

BEST HAY FOR HORSES.

It depends very much on the age of the horse, whether he is still growing, or has reached maturity, and what he is used for, to determine what kind of hay is best for him. When horses are young and still growing, and working on the farm, clover hay of first quality is best for them. But whether young or old, we prefer to feed our horses clover hay, regardless of the kind of work they are doing. Clover hay is the only kind we have made for years. Our teams do as hard work on the farm, and on the road, as the teams of any other farmers we know. The usual short drives on the highway that are a part of farm life are made by horses that are fed on clover hay. If our teams were doing regular driving on the road we would still use clover hay, and believe we could do it successfully. With most men that use teams for heavy draft or regular driving Timothy is preferred. This is partly on account of prejudice existing against clover. Not as much care is exercised in balancing the rations of horses as there should be. On the farms in particular where they have corn and Timothy hay over winter, the young horses are almost sure to get poor before spring. Now we are feeding our horses ear corn and clover hay. The hay is not of best quality because it has rag-weed in it, still, we feed the corn first, and the hay last. If we gave both at the same time, as is the custom where Timothy hay is fed, the corn would be neglected till the clover hay was consumed, or the horses were full, says John M. Jamison in the Prairie Farmer.

We feed the corn first, and when it is eaten, the clover hay. Horses do not neglect corn to eat Timothy hay, but eat the corn first. This was our experience when we fed Timothy hay. Why not give the horse his choice in this matter, particularly as it is to the farmer's advantage to do it? Clover hay, it is claimed, for horses driving, or at hard work on the roads or streets, loosens the bowels too much, and has a tendency to scour the horses. This is no doubt true, but doubtless to a great extent because improperly fed. Horses are so exceedingly fond of a good quality of clover that they will overfeed if allowed unlimited quantities. They will eat more Timothy than they should, if allowed, but will not overfeed on it to such a dangerous extent. Both should be fed in limited quantities, and especially is this true of clover. Timothy can be fed with less care, and this is doubtless one reason it is in greater favor with teamsters. Timothy and clover are the leaders from which the best hay for horses is made, and both have proper conditions and times for use to best advantage. Each is best in its place. Hungarian and millet make good hay, but come in mainly as catch crops when the others fail.

A wise man is on the lookout for a good thing. German Pest Moss, sold by C. B. Barrett, 45 North Market street, for horse bedding is one of the good things of this world.

PRESIDENT MCKINLEY and Speaker Thomas B. Reed have been invited to attend the Grange State fair in Worcester next fall. Acceptances have been received from Secretary of Agriculture James Wilson and the master of the national grange, J. H. Brigham.

THE GRANGE.

THE TIMES ARE OUT OF JOINT.
REFLECT!!

Old Colony Pomona Grange.
Old Colony Pomona met with Easton Grange June 18 at North Easton. There was a closed session in the morning. Dinner was served in the banquet hall at 12 m. to about one hundred members. The afternoon session was open to the public and the following program was given:

Song—by the Grange; Reading—Lecturer of Oak Hill Grange, Attleboro; Piano Solo—Miss Helen Jones, North Easton; Recitation—Master Newcomb of Bridgewater Grange; Reading—Miss Flossie King, North Easton; Piano Solo—Miss Helen Jones; Address—Subject, "Town and City Government," Judge S. E. Chamberlain, Brockton; Song—by the Grange.

The New England Fair.

Rigby Park, where the New England Fair will be held this year, is, as those who attended the last two fairs well know, the best equipped fair grounds in New England. Its cost was in the vicinity of \$115,000, it possesses the safest and fastest track in the world, a grand stand with a capacity of 6000, and there are ample accommodations for cattle, sheep and swine. The grand stock exhibits, which have always been an especial feature of the New England Fairs, were the past two years acknowledged universally to be the finest yet made in the country. It is expected that this year's exhibit will surpass all previous ones.

The fair will open August 17 and continue one week. The premium lists have just been issued and may be had on application to H. F. Farnham, manager, Portland, Me. A large amount has been set aside for premiums and the list is a very complete one.

Many special features are being arranged for, although at present the full program cannot be announced. The North Atlantic Squadron will be in Portland during the week of the fair, and there will be many other attractions which will make the fair well worth visiting.

Frut and Vegetable Notes.

Blackberries and raspberries very frequently have enlargements of knots upon the stems and roots. This disease appears to be a specific one and seems to be increasing. The enlargements are known as root or crown galls and are attributed to minute organisms which attack the affected parts. Not only is the trouble communicable among these plants, but there is possible danger of its passing to orchard trees, including pears, peaches and apples. The practice of planting raspberries among young fruit trees may, therefore, prove unsafe, says the Ohio Station. No plants or trees that have root gall should be planted. Such should be promptly burned, and the same remedy applied to those in the orchard or gardens that are discovered to be affected.

Two Kinds of Gardens.

Most of us have met the two kinds of gardens which Alfred Austin, the English poet, differentiates as owner's gardens and gardener's gardens. According to the poet laureate, nearly all the grand and costly gardens are gardener's gardens.

And then he alludes to the small cottage gardens, "Little village or secluded plots, cultivated and made beautiful by the patriotic expedients of the poor," which seem to have a charm that the others can not rival. It is indeed the glory of our beloved art that it is open to the rich and poor alike; the former seek to make much of it, the latter find some of their sweetest joys and delights therein. It is one of the commonest of events for the poor to grow flowers so handsome, and so abundant, that a monarch might well envy their success. Flowers are the appropriate gift of love,—is it strange, therefore, that success in their culture seems to be largely in proportion as we love them?

—Vick's Magazine.

BITS OF FUN.

Mistress: Did you ask for milk bread?

Domestic: Yes, mam. Mistress: What a miserable little loaf they gave you!

Domestic: Yes, mam; it's my opinion, mam, that that baker is usin' condensed milk.—N. Y. Dispatch.

The Judge: Didn't I tell you the last time that you were here that I wanted to see your face in this court no more? Weary Watkins: You did, yerunner, and that is exactly what I told the cop.—Indianapolis Journal.

Selfove: There's no use talking to Stubborn he won't listen to reason.

Crabtree: What's the trouble? Selfove: I've talked to him for five hours now, and he still believes he's right.—Philadelphian No. American.

A little girl we heard of the other day saw a picture of Miss Willard and Lady Somerset. She was interested in her mother's story of these two famous temperance women, and a few days later was expatiating upon their character, but could not remember their names. "Mamma," she exclaimed, "mamma, this is Miss Willard; but is the other Lady Turnover?"—Standard.

A poor woman who kept a small shop in a northern village, and who was troubled with a husband who could scarcely be considered a credit to the family, one day found herself a widow through the sudden demise of her spouse. Said a lady: "I am sure Mrs. G.—, you must miss your husband." Well, man, it do seem queer to go into the shop and find something in the till!"—Tit-Bits.

A lady in Maine, speaking of "Camp-meeting John" Allen, says that some years ago he stopped in the street to see her and her friends playing croquet on the lawn, and was asked by one of them what he thought of it. "Humph! Billiards gone to grass!" he replied, and walked away, but not so quickly that the young lady did not see the merry twinkle in his eye.—Zion's Herald.

A well-known vicar gives a curious experience. It was his custom to point his sermons with either "Dearly beloved brethren" or "Now, my brothers," until one day a lady member of his congregation took exception to this, and asked him why he always preached to the gentlemen and never to the ladies. "My dear lady," said the vicar, "one embraces the other." "But not in the church!" was the reply of the astonished lady.—Tit-Bits.

See our SPECIAL OFFER on the sixth page.

Sugar Beet Soil.

"The query that presents itself to most people when the matter of growing sugar beets is presented, is what kind of soil is best for them? This may be replied to in a general way by the statement that any moderately fertile soil, such as will grow wheat, corn, potatoes, cotton, etc., will be found suited to sugar beets, and even soils too salt or alkaline to grow these crops will produce good beets. Sugar beets have been found a good crop to plant upon soils somewhat alkaline, with a view of improving the soil, this crop having been found valuable for extracting and removing alkali in small quantities. Experiments have been made with growing upon extremely light, sandy soil and upon heavy adobe and clay soils; upon very sterile and fertile soils, with results leading to the conclusion that extremes in all these classes of soil should be avoided, while medium soils of all kinds give satisfactory yields. One of the essentials is that the soil shall have depth—that is, it must be of a friable nature to the depth of a foot or more. Another is that there shall be no "hard-pan" near the surface. A calcareous soil has been found to produce the greatest per cent of sugar. In too rich soil the beets grow too large, and contain an insufficient amount of sugar. A dearth of water produces a small crop of woody structure. A heavy clay or adobe is not loose enough to be easily worked and requires too much care in irrigating and cultivating to give good returns. The reports of experiments show that in Wisconsin the richest beets were obtained from a soil intermediate between a clay loam and a sandy loam. In South Dakota a dark sandy loam and clay loam gave the most satisfactory crop. In Kansas the best results are from a loam. In Iowa a dark loam proved best. In Indiana most arable lands gave about equally good results, though a moderately sandy loam seemed better than others. From these results the ideal soil for the sugar beet may be called a moderately fertile, rather porous, deep sandy loam, with a porous subsoil.—Bulletin 23, Arizona Experiment Station.

THE WORLD OVER.

The bank of Santiago is to go out of existence.

Cuba's monthly deficit is said to be \$7,000,000.

Six thousand lives were lost by the earthquake in Assam.

London streets are almost impassable owing to Jubilee thongs.

The French cable company will have difficulty in landing in Canada.

Sir John Gorst may succeed Aberdeen as governor general of Canada.

Twenty persons were killed and eighty injured by a tornado near Paris.

The Cuban war has destroyed four-fifths of our trade with the island.

The Central American republic proposes to adopt a uniform currency.

Premier Canovas is willing to pay \$40,000 to the widow of Ricardo Ruiz.

The man who originated the "boycott" policy, Capt. Boycott, has just died.

The Chinese assaults on the Formosan capital were repelled by Japanese soldiers.

The town of Tehuantepec, Mex., is in ruins, every house being destroyed by the earthquake.

The government of Switzerland is taking steps to acquire the railways of that country.

A permanent exhibition of Mexican products is to be established at the City of Mexico.

It is rumored that Queen Victoria will abdicate in favor of the Prince of Wales in a few weeks.

The French Government has taken steps to stop the compulsory duelling system in the army.

The Canadian minister denies that the British Government will reopen the Behring Sea question.

James S. Sanford, treasurer of Simcoe County, Ont., is a defaulter to the extent of \$100,000, and has fled to Mexico.

The interment of Barney Barnato, the South African "diamond king," took place Sunday, at the Jewish cemetery in Willis.

The Nicaragua Canal Company has resolved to issue \$150,000,000 in bonds, giving its franchises and properties as security.

The peace basis reached between Turkey and Greece gives Turkey six million pounds and rectification of Thessalian frontier.

Anti-foreign riots have broken out in the province of Kiang-Si, China. The English mission at Wuhsien has been destroyed, and the refugees have arrived at Kiu-Kiang. The Catholic mission was saved by the intervention of troops.

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—At the French cabinet meeting last week Saturday, the minister for foreign affairs, M. Hanotaux, announced the resumption of diplomatic relations with Venezuela, and the apology of that republic for the incident which led to the rupture.

How fast the literature of locality is growing in America! It is only twenty years or so since the story of New England life was almost the only notable example of its species. As told by Hawthorne, it is still the best example, and a long list of good writers, with Miss Mary Wilkins' name included in it, have made it the most familiar. But now we have Craddock stories of Tennessee, Joel Chandler Harris stories of Georgia, Cable stories of New Orleans, Octave Thanet stories of Iowa and the middle West, William A. White stories of Kansas, and others, equally notable, of other localities, not to mention Bret Harte's familiar tales of California, and Mr. Howells' occasional excursions to the westward of the New England line. The more important recent American biographies are of great assistance, too, in teaching how all sorts of Americans live and feel.—Harper's Weekly.

Observe the following symptoms resulting from Diseases of the Digestive Organs: Constipation, Flatulence, Bloating, Indigestion, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness of Weight in the Stomach, Sour Wind, Burning in the Stomach, Indigestion, Choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Eyes, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Dull, Dull, Dull Pain in the Vitals, Vomiting, Head and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and Sudden Flashes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.

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